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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE NEW RAILWAY.

Some interesting news in relation to the Pittsburgh and Charleston Railroad will be found in another column of this morning's paper. This new enterprise though but a short time before the people, has engaged the attention of some of our heaviest capitalists and others interested in the material growth of our city. It certainly commends itself as an undertaking which seems to carry with it the essential elements of success. The route, as laid down, passes through a section of country, in fertility and mineral wealth, not excelled, if equaled in the States. The population along the line is large and anxious for the success of the road, while the fact that it becomes a main line when complete, is a consideration which cannot be too highly estimated,

From the reports received, the Company is now in a more flourishing condition than ever. The financial outlook is of the most satisfactory and cheering character, and the legislative and other encouragement received gives evidence of the favor with which the road is regarded. Work is to be commenced in a few weeks, when it will be pushed forward rapidly to completion. The Directors expect to have the track finished within a year as far as Monongahela City, coming toward Pittsburgh, when a line of steamers will be established between that point and here. The friends of the enterprise were never more sanguine of success. Those who wish to get a clearer view of the data upon which they base their hopes will find the reports to which we refer, important and entertaining reading matter.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE young ladies of Council Bluffs, to the number of thirty, want to join one of the fire companies.

AMONG strong-minded women in New York, the most popular clergymen are those who know how to tie the knot matrimonial without the odious word "obey."

THE mourners at a New Zealand native child's funeral drowned their grief in a couple of hogsheads of ale, and thirty gallons of spirits. They were drunk two days.

A CHINESE cigar maker of San Francisco has gone to the insane asylum through trying to keep the run of internal revenue decisions regarding cigar stamps.

IT seems now that all was not joy with the mixed jury in Wyoming, for now comes news that at the close thereof the women confessed they were fatigued and disgusted.

EIGHT dogs in a Georgia town died suddenly, the other day, from eating a loaf of bread which the cook had baked for the family. She was arrested for her "carelessness."

IN 1850, a young man living in West Rutland, Vt., discovered a supply of stone adapted to the manufacture of slate pencils. He bought the land on which the quarry stood for $100. At present this quarry, together with the buildings erected thereon, is valued at $300,000.

A CHICAGO paper says the ladies of that city wear the largest shoes and smallest bonnets of any in the United States. One of them has written a long letter recently advocating the use of face powder. She says she would as soon think of being ashamed of her tooth brush as of her powder box.

COL. VON SCHMIDT has completed the excavation of Blossom Rock in San Francisco Bay, and powder has been placed and wires run preparatory to the explosion, which is fixed to take place this day. The excavation is 132 feet in length and 60 feet in width, and its greatest depth is 13 feet. The excavation is filled with 23 tons of powder.

A PHYSICIAN riding in a Boston street car one day last week, gave up his seat to an elderly lady, although she insisted she was not quite so old as he thought. And on further inquiry he found that she, Mrs. Hannah Clark, the only daughter of Lieutenant Rollins, of Bunker Hill fame, is living frugally in Boston at the age of 96, on an income of $43, the United States Government allowing her an annual pension of $48, which it costs $5 to collect in Boston.

THE Postoffice authorities are to be congratulated on having at last put forth an unobjectionable three cent postage stamp. It is larger than the miserable blue patches issued in vogue, is of a very handsome green tint, bears the profile head of Washington, and is distinguished by a neat simplicity, most commendably in contrast with the terrible conglomerations of scrolls, pin wheels, locomotives, antique clan shells, and other devices which gave the issue just before this so tawdry an air. The department says, too, these new stamps will *stick*.

THE New York *World* has the following to say of chignons: They defile collars, they exhale graveyard savors, and do away with one of the pleasantest parts of a woman's head, next to her face—the round shapely noddle, the wit of beauty unadorned. Even the close-shorn 'pol' of a bruiser is preferable in a judicious eye to the back brain of a pretty woman fouled with a mass of horse hair, sea moss, and dead folk's tresses. Away with it then, good ladies. The summer is nigh, and its heats may reveal those taints of the chignon which the cold of the winter has kept under check.

GEN. ROSECRANS does not seem to have much prospect of success before the Committee with his schemes in Mexico, nor with the Government of that country either. The latter is willing to encourage immigration, and to exempt from duty, for five years, the importation of mining and agricultural implements, and the section after that time shall become Mexican citizens; but alienation of soil is a question which cannot be entertained. The general disposition is to avoid complications with foreign governments, and to enter into no arrangements with them excepting so far as may promote the interests of commerce, without requiring large, if any, expenditures from the National Treasury.

THERE being an impression that there is a depression in business that has existed for some months, Secretary Boutwell has had an examination made of the *taxes on sales*, in order to test the matter. It appears that from June 30, 1868, to February 28, 1869, a period of eight months, there was collected from taxes on sales alone, $5,624,744, and from June 30, 1869, to February 28, 1870, there was collected from the same source $6,169,688, being an increase of 9½ per cent. in favor of this year, and that, too, in the face of a steady decline in gold and values, which would make the same amount in dollars this year really represent a larger amount of business done.

THE friends of the national banks in Congress say that the delay of the Ways and Means Committee in reporting the funding bill is favorable to the banks. Members are receiving petitions daily, numerously signed, protesting against the "compulsory" section of the bill, and asking that the same favor be shown to the national banks, with regard to exchanging bonds, that is shown private individuals and corporations outside the banks. The committee has taken no definite action upon any of the sections of the bill, though the whole subject has been talked over in a general way. From what can be gathered of the individual opinions of the members of the committee, it may be stated that the bill, in so far as it relates to the national banks, will be considerably amended, and the chances are that the compromise proposed by the banks—taking the tax off deposits, circulation, etc.—will be accepted by the committee.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Corruption Investigation—Winnepeg Annexation—Arctic Explorations—Debate on Georgia Bill Closed and Pomeroy Substitute Adopted. HOUSE: Louisiana Contested Election—Progress with the Tariff Bill—The Duty on Iron.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced disapproving of certain acts of the Idaho Legislature, for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and other rivers, fixing the time for holding terms of Circuit Court in West Virginia and to establish certain post roads in Virginia.

Mr. CHANDLER asked unanimous consent to amend the resolution passed yesterday directing inquiry whether corrupt means had been attempted to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. His amendment was that said committee be instructed to inquire whether rebels of the South have used any improper or corrupt means to secure the adoption of the so-called Bingham amendment.

Mr. TERRY objected.

Mr. CHANDLER subsequently offered a resolution directing the President of the United States to appoint two commissioners, or other diplomatic agents, to open negotiations with the people of the Winnepeg country, with a view to the annexation of that district to the United States, either as a territory or a State. Laid over.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a substitute for that resolution relative to a voyage in the Arctic regions, under the auspices of the Government. The substitute authorizes the President to organize and select out one or more expeditions for Arctic explorations towards the North Pole, and to appoint such person or persons as he may deem most fitted to command, to detail an officer of the public service to take part in the same, and to use any public vessels suitable for the purpose. The scientific questions of the expedition are to be prescribed by the National Academy of Science, and one hundred thousand dollars appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President.

Mr. ROSS, from Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing for the sale of certain lands in Kansas allotted to the New York Indians who removed thither.

The Georgia bill was taken up at one o'clock and discussed by Messrs. Fowler, Warner and Thayer for one hour.

At the evening session the debate was continued by Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull, the latter closing the discussion in a speech of three hours.

At 10:20 the Senate proceeded to vote upon the amendments.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment to strike out Bingham's proviso and insert a proviso extending the term of the Legislature until 1872.

Mr. POMEROY moved to amend Mr. Wilson's amendment by substituting therefor his amendment declaring the existing government of Georgia provisional, constituting it the Third Military District and providing for an election for Legislature on November 15, 1870.

Mr. Pomeroy's substitute was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, (Md.), Hamlin, Harlan, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morrill, (Me.), Morrill, (Vt.), Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Trumbull, Warner and Willey.

Nays—Messrs. Boreman, Brownlow, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Hamilton, (Texas), Harris, Howard, Howell, Ingalls, Osborn, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Williams, Wilson, Yates.

Messrs. Cameron, Gilbert and Chandler against the amendment, paired off with Messrs. Bayard, Vickers and Conkling in favor of it.

The question then being on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Wilson, as amended by Mr. Pomeroy, and to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment, it was determined in the affirmative.—Yeas 36, Nays 26.

The changes from the previous votes were Brownlow to aye, Trumbull to nay; Cragin and Ramsey did not vote.

Mr. POMEROY, after some further discussion, moved his amendment as a substitute for the entire bill, which prevailed—yeas 38, nays 23.

He also offered an amendment repealing certain laws, so as to allow the calling into service of State militia. Agreed to by a strict party vote.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 27, nays 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution abolishing the income tax, etc. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JONES, Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution inquiring by what authority the Secretary of the Treasury purchased other U. S. bonds than for the sinking fund.

Mr. KELSEY objected.

Some discussion followed between members of the Postoffice Committee relative to matters of difference in the Committee as to the construction of the New York and Boston Postoffices. The subject was finally tabled.

The contested case of the first district of Louisiana was taken up. The previous question having been seconded, there were unmistakable signs of filibustering on the Democratic side.

Mr. KERR stated they would be satisfied with two hours' discussion.

The demand for the previous question was withdrawn, and the case was then discussed by Mr. Stevenson in favor of Sypher, and by Mr. Kerr in opposition to the report of the committee.

Without action the House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were offered to the paragraph taxing scrap iron, which was finally settled at five dollars per ton for cast and six for wrought.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CANADA.

Military Affairs—Transfer of the Northwest Territory Announced.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONTREAL, April 19.—The volunteers parade as usual but there is no Fenian excitement. The Papal Zouaves have offered their services to the Government. The Prince Consort's Own Rifles, to which the regiment of Prince Arthur is attached, will form a part of the Red river expedition.

The *Daily News* announces semi-officially that the transfer of the northwest territory to Canada has been completed, Great Britain guaranteeing the peaceful transfer and possession thereof.

The Steel Battery for Red river is the one specially constructed for the Abyssinian expedition.

OTTAWA, April 19.—It is stated that very material changes have been made in the bill of rights sent by the delegates Scott and Richatt from Riel's Council. Those delegates have not been received by the Government, nor is it probable they will be. One of the demands made is for the cession of a large tract of land extending from the Assiniboine river to the boundary line of the United States, to be set apart exclusively for the French population of the territory. Another demand is that no foreign troops shall be sent into the territory, but that to maintain peace one thousand residents of the territory be armed, equipped, and paid by the Dominion Government. Judge Black, it is said, will be received as a private individual, and not as an official of the Hudson Bay Company.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland-Richardson Homicide Trial—Baptist Educational Convention—Fenian Congress—Remains of Anson Burlingame, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 19, 1870.

M'FARLAND TRIAL—ELEVENTH DAY.

The Court room this morning was crowded as usual, with a large number of ladies occupying seats within the railing, in a good position to hear the evidence, which is now about to become interesting. The insanity plea is given up for a while, and testimony relating to the connection of Richardson with Mc Farland is to be adduced. This no doubt caused the addition to the number of ladies present.

Mrs. Mason was again placed on the stand and on being examined by Mr. Graham testified that Mrs. McFarland received two letters which came to witness' house for her; they were postmarked Hartford, where Richardson was. Mrs. McFarland got the back room when Mrs. Mason left it, and Richardson arrived soon after. Richardson came sooner than witness expected; he arrived in the night time; did not know who let him in. Mrs. McFarland told witness she was going to Boston. Witness remembered Mrs. McFarland telling her that she would not live with her husband anywhere. Witness remonstrated with her, saying that McFarland was a very devoted husband. McFarland came to the house and went with witness to Mrs. McFarland's room; saw the prisoner take out some letters from her writing desk; they were the letters witness heard read from Mrs. Calhoun and Sinclair; he also took out of a trunk a likeness of Richardson, which he put back again. McFarland was very much agitated during the search. Prisoner asked witness how it was that Mrs. McFarland came back; witness explained as she testified previously; witness told McFarland of her seeing Richardson in Mrs. McFarland's room. Mrs. McFarland would go out, and leave Percy alone, on some occasions. Richardson came to board about two weeks after the McFarlands; he said he would have three persons with him; they did come about nine o'clock every morning. Mr. McFarland was at home every night; witness never remembered Mr. McFarland away an evening; did not know what his office hours were; he used sometimes to come home at two o'clock, but generally at four; only remember one occasion on which Mr. McFarland went to dinner; he came home in the evening; that time he went to market. Mrs. McFarland used to come home after witness had retired for the night. Witness went to bed about nine o'clock. Mrs. McFarland generally did the cooking. Witness saw McFarland often doing it himself. Mrs. McFarland breakfasted with Richardson three days after she came back to live in the house; the breakfast was cooked by Mrs. McFarland. Witness remembers Richardson taking a piece of paper off some clothes the washerwoman brought in; both Richardson and Mrs. McFarland's clothes were in the basket.

Mr. Graham here read a list of the clothes, showing of what they consisted.

Examination continued: On the day Mrs. McFarland left with Percy, she had a satchel on her arm. Mr. McFarland was alone in the house while Mrs. McF. was at the theatre. Percy used to be put to bed about nine o'clock. He never was put to bed before his mother went out.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Mason was continued at length, without eliciting anything new. During its progress the Recorder suggested that the cross-examination was not justified to this length, because it was immaterial whether the facts stated by her to Mr. McFarland were true or not, but whether they were communicated by her to Mr. McFarland and the effect on his mind. The only possible use he could see for it was to clear Mrs. McFarland from the aspersions thrown on her by this witness. They were not trying that issue in this Court.

Mr. Davis argued that they had a right to examine into the facts. It was presumable that what this witness had told McFarland was true, however she might now be biased. But were they not at liberty, after the charges which had been thrown broadcast against Mrs. McFarland, to shew that there was no criminal communication between her and Richardson.

The court held the examination must be limited to the issue in the case.

Mrs. Maria Benedict, Mrs. Anna McCormick, a washerwoman of Mrs. McFarland, and several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Wm. D. Morris, who termed himself "a Fifteenth Amendment," formerly servant in Mr. Sinclair's house, testified to seeing Richardson and Mrs. McFarland kiss each other about Christmas, 1867.

Other testimony was given as to Mrs. McFarland residing some time at Mrs. Gilbert's house, in New Jersey, in 1868, and that Mr. Richardson visited her, and that Richardson accompanied Mrs. McFarland home several times from the Winter Garden Theatre.

Evidence as to a life insurance policy being taken out by Richardson in the name of Mrs. McFarland was excluded by the Recorder.

The Court adjourned. The defense will close to-morrow.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The National Baptist Educational Convention met in Brooklyn to-day, Hon. Wm. Kelly presiding. Prof. Green, of Brown University, read an appeal to the leading men of the country for the endowment of the Wooster Academy. Addresses were also delivered on the sphere and duty of educational societies by Rev. Dr. Bosworth, on the duty of the Church to provide more advanced teachers in the departments of science by Prof. Loomis, of Lewisburg University, on the question of fellowship for eminent scholarship by Rev. Dr. Hovey, and on the University of the Nineteenth century by Prof. Anderson, of Rochester University.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

The O'Neil-Fenian Congress assembled at Masonic Hall to-day. Between fifty and sixty delegates were present, representing Circles in both eastern and western States. The credentials of the delegates from the Chicago convention were referred; their admission is considered doubtful. Further proceedings are unknown, but the report is current that some twenty or thirty prominent officers leave to-night for the frontier to take command of the advance guard.

THE REMAINS.

The steamer Silesia, arrived to-day, brought the remains of Anson Burlingame, in charge of his eldest son. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a Committee of the most prominent citizens to escort the body from Hoboken to the Boston boat. A similar Committee was appointed by the Union League Club, while still another Committee is here from Boston to accompany the remains there. The body will probably be removed to-morrow.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Two men named Komp and Large have been held to bail charged with shipping explosive oils by the steamer George Washington for New Orleans, without properly marking them. It appears the oils took fire at sea and the vessel and cargo was damaged several thousand dollars.

The strike of the drivers of the Belt R. R. was successful, the company having rescinded obnoxious orders.

Several houses were demolished in Brooklyn yesterday by a storm.

The house of a German named Pfugel, at Bull's Ferry, was destroyed by an incendiary fire early this morning. The whole family were obliged to leap to the ground for safety, and one child was fatally injured.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Brest on the 9th, arrived.

Carlotta Patti made her operatic debut to-night.

The New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—The building of the New Albany and St. Louis Air Railroad was commenced at New Albany this morning. A. Bradley, President of the road, was present and inaugurated the event by the first blow. Morris McDonald, Secretary and Treasurer of the New Albany rolling mill, who first proposed the abandonment and adoption of the Mount Carmel route, was present and drove the first spike.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Army Resignation—Duty on Iron—Changes in Spanish Government—Ohio Visitors—Investigation of Corrupt Influences

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1870.

The resignation of Judge Advocate Swain, U. S. A., has been accepted.

An effort is to be made to overrule the vote in the House, reducing the duty on pig iron to five dollars.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs has concluded the report on Paraguay.

The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment in favor of one Green against the city of Chicago for the recovery of the price of certain hose for the fire department.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

A dispatch from Gen. Sickles dated March 24th, says: The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree abolishing the regulations hitherto enforced in the colonies, requiring proof of purity of blood as a requisite for admission to public employment, the schools, etc. Among the bills introduced in the Cortes was an electoral law for Porto Rico. One for the emancipation of slaves in the same Island and a similar one for Cuba are under consideration in the Council of Ministers.

OHIO VISITORS.

A hearty welcome is arranged for the State officers and members of the Ohio Legislature, expected to-night. They visit Mount Vernon to-morrow and points of interest in the city Thursday. There will be a grand reception on Thursday evening in Masonic Hall. The President, General Sherman and other distinguished gentlemen will be present. Reception speeches will be made by Secretary Cox and Senator Thurman.

INVESTIGATION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day commenced the investigation of allegations respecting corrupt influences brought to bear on Senators to influence their votes on the pending Georgia bill. Messrs. Hughes, Porter and Randall, of this city, were examined as witnesses, but with what result is not known.

THE FENIANS.

The O'Neill Faction in Congress Assembled at New York—An Intended Movement

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Fenian Congress, O'Neill faction, will meet at Masonic Hall to-day at noon. The O'Neill party denounce the Savage party as imposters, and ridicule the do-nothing Congress at Chicago last week. It is claimed by them that the Savage Chicago Congress had no power whatever to establish an Executive Committee, and that all its proceedings are void and worthless. The delegates from the Congress in Chicago will, however, be present to-day on exhibiting their credentials. The private circular issued by General O'Neill to the Circles, as President of the Brotherhood, distinctly instructs each Circle to send no money to headquarters until after the Congress, but to keep it with each delegate. He has Congress sufficient funds to purchase from one thousand to two thousands rounds of breech loading ammunition, valued at twenty-eight dollars per thousand. This taking in connection with other facts is certainly significant of an intended movement. Over three thousand five hundred delegates are expected to attend the Congress. The proceedings will be held with closed doors, and every effort will be made to secure secrecy. It is stated that Gen. O'Neill's emissaries have been acting in concert with the Fort Garry insurgents during the last two months, and there is no doubt but the entire Fenian organization openly avows its sympathy with Riel, and says he will aid him when feasible It is stated that twenty thousand stand of arms, with ample ammunition, have been already secured. In Boston and New Orleans, it is asserted, other heavy purchases have been made, especially in the latter city. Part of these arms have been distributed down along the Vermont border, and another and a larger portion was shipped by Chicago a few days ago to some point on the northwestern frontier of Canada, in the vicinity of the Red River territory. The proposed campaign, from what can be learned of it, embraces not only an invasion of Canada at a point between Toronto and Montreal, nearer to the latter city than the former, but also simultaneously an expedition to join Riel's forces, and act in the northwestern territory. Telegrams are coming to this city from Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn., stating that supplies and ammunition are being forwarded to some point farther out.

THE FRESHET.

High Water in Schuylkill, Susquehanna and Other Rivers in the East—Collieries Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—The Schuylkill at Manayunk rose ten feet yesterday. One house was washed away and a man named Rooney drowned. The lower stories of the mills were flooded, but damage not serious.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19.—The water in the Lehigh is subsiding without having done much damage. The miners in the Lehigh coal region will not suspend. Several miners in the Hazelton region were drowned out and work temporarily stopped.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., April 19.—The Susquehanna has risen twenty feet, but there are no apprehensions of serious damage.

WAVERLY, N. Y., April 19.—There is a freshet in the river at Chemung. No trains on the Erie Railroad have passed since yesterday. Slides occurred on the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad. No trains arrived from Philadelphia last evening.

SCHENECTADY, April 19. — The Mohawk is higher than ever known. Part of the city and the flats bordering on the river for miles are submerged. The people are moving the upper stories, and use boats to leave their houses.

County Treasury Robbed of $35,000.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TERRE HAUTE, April 19.—The safe in the office of the County Treasurer at Newport, Vermillion county, was broken open last night and robbed of $35,000 in currency. All the money belonged to the county. The job has every appearance of having been done by accomplished burglars. The County Commissioners offer a heavy reward for the arrest of the thieves or the recovery of the money.

Indian Trouble in Wyoming.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FORT LARAMIE, April 19.—Ten or twelve Indians came within sight, and only six hundred yards from this post about eleven o'clock to-day and fired on a party of citizens, wounding one of them severely. A mounted detachment of twenty men went after them.

—A communication received by Gen. Sheridan, from Gen. Stanley, dated Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, March 13th, says the Sans Arc band of Sioux, numbering two hundred lodges, have come in to that point and are anxious to trade with the whites for guns, ammunition, &c. They openly avow their intention to make war upon the miners along the Muscle Shoal and Yellowstone rivers, and either kill them all or drive them off. The redskins complain that the whites are getting all their gold. Advices from Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory, state that the Uintah Valley Utes are preparing to make war upon the Arrapahoes. There are about two hundred lodges of the former, who will be joined by the White river Utes.

—The vote in the Indiana Conference of the M. E. church on the question of lay delegation stands 2,812 for and 2,277 against, in the several districts, and the ministerial vote before the Conference was sixty-seven to forty in favor. The majority report of the Committee on the Methodist Book Concern was endorsed, on the ground that ten persons were more likely to be correct in the judgment of the case than three.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Constitutional Reform in France—Discussion of the Plebiscite—Emigration to United States—Another Missing Vessel—Fenian Powder Seized—Fearful Tornado in Portugal—Affairs in Cuba—Serious Illness of Count Von Bismarck.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 19.—The discussion on plebiscite was opened in the Senate yesterday, and will be continued to-day. Nothing important has been reached yet, and it is not believed that the subject will be finally disposed of to day.

All the Legitimist journals of France appear this morning dressed in mourning on account of the death of the Duchess of Beorl yesterday.

The Convention of the International Association of Workmen, at their meeting held last evening to decide what course it was desirable to take with relation to the plebiscite, after a short debate resolved to abstain from voting altogether.

A remark made by Vicount Quernnelrre, in the Senate yesterday, excites much comment in diplomatic circles. According to the official report of his speech he declared Europe was tranquil only when France was satisfied. To this he added the following words, which do not appear in the *Journal Officiel*: "And that France may be content each power must be in its proper place." The Paris journals say the meaning of this may be made clear after the *plebiscitum* is taken.

A manifesto has appeared signed by seventeen Deputies of the Left and seven representatives of the French press, advising the people to vote *no* on the *plebiscitum*.

It is asserted that as soon as the *plebiscitum* is adopted, Prince Napoleon will be sent to St. Petersburg to urge general disarmament.

The Prince Imperial has gone to Fontainbleau.

CUBA.

HAVANA, April 19.—The United States flagship Severn has gone to Santiago to inquire into the outrage on Mr. Phillips, American Consul. The Ironclad Dictator is expected at Havana before proceeding north.

Two Cubans who arrived here to day from New Orleans were arrested on the landing.

The Havana journals report, on the authority of the Secretary of the Captain General, that the Insurgents no longer recognize Cespedes as the head of their Government, and have offered the Presidency to Fortuna.

Five prominent Cubans of Puerto Principe have issued lengthy manifestos to the insurgents advising them to lay down their arms.

At Manga, a village twenty miles from Havana, great excitement was caused by the report that the Virgin Mary appeared to two girls there during Holy Week. Large crowds of the pious and curious flocked to the house in which the girls lived. The attention of the police was called to the affair, and the Governor of the District, suspecting political design in the assembling of so many people, denounced the vision as an imposture and compelled the people to disperse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 19.—Hon. Julian H. C. Fane, formerly Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris, died to-day.

Ten steamers leave Liverpool for the United States this week, taking out sixty five hundred emigrants.

Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the new steamer Sirius, ninety days out from Calcutta for Liverpool. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed.

DUBLIN, April 19.—A large lot of powder was seized by the authorities at the little village of Conwell, on the Liffey, yesterday. It is supposed to have been collected by Fenians.

DUBLIN, April 19—The printers who were on a strike have resumed work, an advance of pay having been conceded.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, April 19.—The city was visited by a fearful tornado on Sunday night, which caused great loss to property. Some persons were killed and many injured in the streets. The shipping in Sagus suffered severely; many vessels were wrecked and nearly all more or less damaged. No American vessels are reported lost. The British fleet rode out the storm without injury.

The South American steamer reports much loss to the shipping at Buenos Ayres from a violent tempest, but no vessels from the United States are mentioned.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The steamer City of Cork, from New York for Liverpool touched here; all well.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 19.—The steamships Donam, of the North German Lloyd line, from New York, and the Berlin, from Baltimore for Bremen, have arrived.

LONDONDERRY, April 19.—The steamer Nestorian, from Portland, Me., has arrived.

GLASGOW, April 19.—The submerged masts recently seen off Troon have since been demonstrated to belong to some schooner.

GREECE.

ATHENS, April 59.—Of the party recently captured by brigands, the ministers and Mrs. Lloyd have been released. The brigands detain the other prisoners until the ransom for all is obtained.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 19.—Count von Bismark is very ill at his country seat in Pomerania. A consultation of physicians has been summoned

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 19—*Evening.*—Consols for money 94¼; for account 94¾. American securities quiet: 62s, 88½; 65s, 87¾; 67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 28. Stocks quiet.

LONDON, April 19.—Tallow flat at 44s 6d@44s 9d. Sugar 32s on spot and 27s 6d @27 9d afloat. Calcutta linseed 59s 6d. Linseed oil firmer but not higher.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—Bonds flat at 95.

PARIS, April 19.—Bourse firm at 74 francs 70 centimes.

HAVRE, April 19.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum flat at 50¼ francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady, with middling uplands at 11⅝d, Orleans 11¾d; sales of 10000 bales. Manchester market steady. California white wheat and red western No. 2 7s 9d, winter 8s 6d@8s 7d; receipts of wheat, since last report, 60000 quarters; 55000 American. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn: No. mixed 30s 6d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s 9d. Pork 97s. Beef 106s. Lard 68s 9d. Cheese 72s 6d. Bacon 67s 6d for Cumberland cut. Spirits Petroleum 1s 2d; refined 1s 5½d. Tallow 44@ 44s 3d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

—The passage of the Congressional apportionment bill by the House on Monday is regarded as a shrewd dodge on the part of the west and south to gain additional power, and, in fact, control the action in making the permanent apportionment. A few slight concessions were made to the eastern and middle States, but in the main the new additional members will come from the south and west. The eastern members fought the bill hard, but the west and south carried it through by their combined strength.

—In the Chicago Common Council Monday night a report was presented stating that during the late war the railway companies were allowed, in consideration of the increased cost of iron and other materials, to raise their fare from three to six cents, for those not buying tickets, but that now, on account of the depreciation in prices, the rates should be reduced, and if the companies do not make such reduction in ten days, the Corporation Counsel will investigate whether they have not, by such illegal charges, forfeited their charters.

—Track-laying on the Grand Rapids Railroad is progressing rapidly. Four miles are down at the Fort Wayne end.

CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE.

The Young Men's Christian Association—In their New Home—A Cosy and Attractive Place—Interesting Dedicatory Exercises—A Large Audience—Music and Addresses.

Last evening was an occasion of great interest to the members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which our city is so justly proud. It is a fact well known that during the past year the organization has increased so rapidly in influence and numbers that their headquarters were found insufficient to accommodate those engaged in the work, and measures were taken to secure another location. The result of these efforts terminated in the leasing of the former quarters of the Mercantile Library, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, which has since been fitted up as a new home for the Association.

The arrangement of the place is well adapted to the purpose for which it has been secured. There are three large rooms, communicating with each other, but so constructed as to be entirely distinct when required. The first frooting on Sixth street is set apart as a quiet reading reading room; it is separated from the other by a sort of glass partition; the second and central room, is somewhat larger, and is devoted to conversational and social purposes; the third is similar in size to the first, and is to be used as prayer meeting and committee room. All of them have been thoroughly renovated, repapered in neat and attractive colors, handsomely carpeted, and furnished with tables, chairs, desks and all other appliances for the convenience of members and visitors. The walls are also adorned with beautiful pictures, and a cabinet organ in the committee room is provided for the musical embellishment of the place.

Racks and book cases around the walls and tables in the centre, contain the reading matter, which is not excelled in choice or variety anywhere in the city. Altogether the rooms are fitted up in a most creditable manner, and are about as handsome, cosy and attractive as can be found anywhere. The members of the Association have reason to rejoice at the success which has attended their efforts, and the eligibility and beauty of their new quarters, which is the most satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of their Association.

The rooms were completed within a few days past when the "flitting" from the old to the new took place, and last evening the "opening" meeting or dedicatory exercises were held in the new home. The attendance on the occasion was very large, and many were compelled to go away for want of room, either sitting or standing, in any of the three rooms, all of which were open. The audience was composed of some of our best citizens, together with a large number of ladies who took great interest in the exercises.

The meeting was opened at seven and a half o'clock, H. K. Porter, Esq., occupying the chair. A voluntary by the Allegheny Quartette Club and prayer were the opening exercises, after which the President made a few pertinent remarks in which he referred to the many meetings of the association in the past, and the success which had crowned them all. In closing he urged upon the members renewed zeal and energy in pushing forward the work of the association, which now seemed to be more enlarged and important than at any time in their history.

Rev. Dr. Howard was then introduced and delivered a brief address, referring to reminiscences of former days, of church history and the pleasant memories with which their past work was surrounded. He compared in the most favorable light the new to the old home of the organization, and congratulated the members upon the success. He was personally in sympathy with the work that had been done and was yet in contemplation, and hoped all classes of the community would unite in upholding the hands of the young men in their noble work.

Dr. Pershing was the next speaker. He said the most prominent feature and object in the Association work was to lead all young men to the glorious manhood. The most glorious day on which the sun ever rose was that when God placed it in the hearts of men to train children and young men especially in the knowledge of God. As things were it was the fountain head of one's life, soil it was pure then the whole life would be free from impurities. He considered it a means of grace for the rich to rally with their energies to sound such work as the Association was doing. God was giving largely of the wealth of the world to Christian nations, and just as increase in wealth, so was the responsibility placed upon all. Some might say they had no time to shield, but every young man brought back to virtue improved the moral power of the nation.

The speaker closed with a powerful appeal to the wealthy citizens that their hands and purses should be open to assist all the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Allegheny Quartette then sang, in their incomparable manner, "The Holy One of Israel."

Dr. Hanna, who was expected to address the meeting, being unavoidably absent, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., now introduced Geo. B. McIlwaine, Esq., the President of the Y. M. C. A. in Peoria, Ill., who said, after twelve or fifteen years in the great West, he could say no one ever left the living God knew the great amount of sin, sorrow and suffering which the young men of that immense stretch of country were continually going through. Great means were required for great purposes. They must realize the great work to be done and then with a will be ready for all efforts devised to meet and overcome this immense drawback to the moral well being of the future fathers of the country. They could stem, with God's help, that end of the line the Pittsburgh Association must stem this. All should work hand in hand in the glorious work.

The President then introduced Dr. Dickerson, who remarked that to him the closing of all recollections was the fact that one of his first acts as a pastor was to lend his voice and influence to the Young Men's Christian Association, and said that in view of leaving the city for a distant field of labor he should carry with him pleasant recollections of the good work done here.

As he bade them good-bye, he asked all to take new courage from the example of the Great Master in behalf of these young men. A large city naturally became the centre for young men, and when they reached the cities they were exposed to peculiar temptations. In the cities were all the iniquities of the world, and they were not only surrounded by all the vices, but they soon lost their individuality, and in a crowd soon went to ruin. To meet this christians must marshall their forces, and in one compact mass hurl their strength against the foe. But to understand this freely, they must know their actual line of duty. The sermon delivered by a mother to her child at her knee was more to be forgotten, and so a young man with the mechanic's jacket on, would be blessed by God in the doing of his duty, and in speaking to his neighbor about the Saviour, as much as the minister in his preaching. The singing in the street last year brought many to Jesus. As an Association they were in a degree a normal school, and to all young men he said, in these meetings "develop your power for Jesus. Denominational creeds might be different, but all hearts throbbed with one hope in Christ Jesus. The speaker closed his remarks by saying that he should expect before long to read in a Pittsburgh paper that the Y. M. C. A. of Pittsburgh had been enabled, by generous donations of wealthy citizens, to erect a building for their own use similar to that of the Association of New York.

Mr. Simmons, President of the Philadelphia Association, made a short and pleasant speech urging young men to come up to the work and spoke of what had been done in Philadelphia, also relating some touching incidents connected with the work in other cities.

Mr. Cree, Secretary of the Association, said he did not to-night ask the audience to pay for these rooms but he would ask for more members, for those who were in sympathy with the work to become members, and especially desired that ladies should join the Association.

This concluded the speeches, and after singing "I hail the power of Jesus' name" the meeting was closed by Dr. Stuckenburg with the benediction.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at the Opera House last evening was quite large and the entertainment was excellent. Mr. Chanfrau, in his inimitable character of "Sam," kept the audience in a roar of laughter. He is well supported by the company. The piece will be repeated to-night.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS.

Meeting of Members of the Army of the Cumberland—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of their Commander.

A number of the surviving members of the army of the Cumberland met yesterday ev

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 95.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 113¼@113⅜.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT has been formed for Paraguay, under the protectorate of Brazil. The possession of the mouths of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the absolute control over their lower channels, the absorption of the States of Corrientes and Entre Rios, and ultimately of Paraguay itself—all these results will speedily exhibit the vast territorial aggrandizement of the Brazilian Empire. With a higher class of population, Brazil might successfully aspire to become, ere long, a first-rate power.

AS A PARTY, the Democracy have no partiality for soldiers' orphans' homes. We gratefully acknowledge the few but conspicuous individual exceptions. A significant illustration of this partizan ill-will was afforded in the Ohio Senate, last Saturday night, when, to defeat the organization of a State "Home" for the little children in blue, the Democratic members attempted to break up the session by deserting their seats in a body. This game was shrewdly foiled, and Ohio provides a home for her soldiers' orphans, in spite of Democratic spite.

THE HOUSE decides by a close vote in favor of increasing its membership. The supplementary act of '62 limited the number of Representatives to 241. The present bill increases the number to 275, with suitable provision for the rights of new States yet to be erected. The main opposition was made by Republican members. With so close a vote in the House, the fate of the measure in the Senate is very uncertain. We regard the number now fixed as too large for any deliberative body, and not likely to result in advantage to the public interest. The Senate will act wisely in abating it.

MORE "INDIAN" FAITH.

OUR "whangdoodle" neighbor is again on its old black-mailing dodge. It insists that it must be bought at its own price, by a distinguished Senator whom it threatens to bespatter with its vile abuse. Black-mail is what it lives by, and seems willing to die by. It black mails alike the high and the low; its vilest slanders are set at a price, and its fatal support is always for sale at fixed quotations. It sells its tyres to any bidder; it long since ceased to deal in either influence or decency. Its vulgar calumnies have come to be interpreted as real praise—and its open alliance is the certain political death of whoever shall accept and parade it. Let us see what luck it will have, in black-mailing a Senator who scorns its thievish companionship!

IN SEVERAL of our city cotemporaries, we have observed most kindly mention of the name of DAVID L. FLEMING, as a favorite candidate for a Republican nomination as Representative. We think it quite early to discuss such matters, but we can no longer be insensible to the force of suggestions which directly concern a gentleman for whom the editors of this journal may naturally be expected to share in the public partiality. We should spare him from our daily and nightly associations with a regret which could only be satisfied in perceiving what is very likely to be the case, that his Republican fellow citizens have even greater need for his more public services. He needs none of our commendation, for he is as universally respected and trusted as he is widely known.

THE movement for making the great Erie Canal, from Buffalo to tide water, a canal wholly free from all tolls upon its commerce, the expense of its maintenance being a tax upon the State Treasury, is every day gaining strength in that State. It is believed to possess the elements of ultimate success. This matter has a decisive bearing upon the projected enlargement of the old water way from this city to the Lake. In New York, one interest favors the funding of the canal debt, and retaining barely tolls enough to pay the interest. Another proposition is to turn the canal, debt and all, over to the Federal government. The last is impracticable, while the first merely temporizes with a question which cannot be permanently disposed of in that way. Hence, public sentiment tends to the more radical and complete abrogation of all the existing restrictions, upon the perfect freedom of domestic and inter-State commerce.

THE friends of American interests sustained a temporary reverse, in the vote of the House to reduce the tariff on pig-iron from $9 in the present Act to $5 per ton in the pending bill. The Committee had recommended $7 as the figure, but the House by a close and not full vote disregards the report. But that is only a preliminary skirmish on the outposts. The main body will soon appear at the front, when we may count upon another result. There is not the remotest danger that any $5 tariff on iron will become a law at this session. An increase in the rates on steel is urged by powerful influences, with the result in doubt. Ninety-five railway officers, representing nearly all the leading roads in the Union have petitioned for a specific duty of two cents per pound on all steel-rails imported. They unanswerably argue that protection means home protection, and in that protection is their only reliable supply.

WE PAINT the text of the newly proposed amendments to the French Constitution, upon which the people of that empire will vote next month. It needs no gift of prophecy to predict their almost unanimous adoption. The French people will show themselves alive to the fullest force of that significant language with which M. OLLIVIER closed his speech, when presenting this *plebiscitum* to the Legislative Body. He said:

> In conclusion, our last phrase ought to be devoted to the enlightened sovereign who has taken the initiative in this decisive reform. [Hear, hear.] Plutarch said that, "The greatest thing a man could do was to give liberty to his country when he was possessed of absolute power." The Emperor has that glory. I know of no instance in history which can contest the palm with him.

—"Liberty and revolution," says Emile Girardin, "now stand face to face on this issue. If *yes* be voted, it will mean liberty; if *no*, revolution." It is easy to anticipate that the nays will not show even a respectable minority.

THE Wisconsin and Fox River ship-canal scheme proposes an expenditure of about four millions of dollars, the entire length of improvement being one hundred and eighty miles. It is urged upon the favorable regard of Congress with considerations of really substantial merit, which would have much weight, were it not for another ugly fact which is already patent. The scheme is to be put through, if possible, by a log-rolling alliance with the friends of other similar projects, for example another canal via the Illinois River, also the James River and Kanawha route. That feature of the business ensures its summary defeat. It is perhaps unfortunate that some of our own ship canal folks have gone back upon our favorite project and sold out to a railroad company. If they had been a little less hasty, now might have been the golden opportunity for Ex-Senator Lowry and the crowd of hangers on about one of our Pittsburgh newspaper offices. They could have rushed to Washington, and taken a hand in the general boring into the Federal treasury. Who knows how much they might have profited?

OUR COTEMPORARY from Hepsidam—apologist for every impudent thievery of the past winter,—mouth-piece for the engineers of sinking-fund robberies and swindling canal-enlargement jobs,—shystering attorney for every political knave in the Commonwealth,—which lives, moves and has its being in the business of black-mailing every public man outside of its own ring of depredators upon society,—hypocritical champion of public honesty and political virtue—affects to find comfort in the fact that Republican as well as Coalition votes were given for its last great plundering scheme. A thief never escapes punishment on any plea that he has had "respectable" accomplices. The Republicans who voted right on all straight political issues will have their just credit for that, and no more. When, upon another question which rose quite above parties in its vital consequence to the most sacred interests of the Commonwealth, any Representatives, of whatever political ideas, flagrantly defied their public obligations, and laid their hands upon a trust which has been well termed the very Ark of our financial covenants,—the people will also deal justly with them for that. It is only this hypocritical *lusus naturæ* from Hepsidam, which one day urges honest men to bolt from bad nominations, which has, the very next day, the cheek to attempt to justify a conspicuous outrage upon the people, by the political opinions of some of its deluded supporters! What more would you expect from an organ of the pinchers' and roosters' ring? Apt illustration of its ideas of Republican virtue!

MORE "INDIAN" FAITH.

A long but interesting letter from Gen. Sanborn, one of the Indian Peace Commissioners of 1868, written to Mr. Collyer, tells the old, old story of Indian suffering from white injustice. We are on the brink of hostilities with the powerful Sioux nation, because we have utterly disregarded our own treaty stipulations with their Dakota tribes. For example, we had covenanted to send them clothing and supplies, and allow traders to go to their hunting grounds to deal with them This, and all our other compacts, we have violated, Congress being led by its newer lights to repudiate all our treaty compacts with these wretched dependents upon our pledged faith. Gen. Sanborn thus states the hazards which now confront us:

> A people numbering about 12,000 souls, have been denied all that the Government promised them for large cessions of land, and denied the privilege of exchanging the products of the chase for their ordinary necessities, and forced to the alternative of living without them or going to war to capture them. It may be said that they can trade on the Missouri. They never have traded there, and told us they never would. Our hope was to overcome this prejudice by gradually drawing them in that direction. We were not expected to force them in that direction. It was not expected to force them to this in a single year. The question for the Government officials now to determine is whether it is better to fulfil our treaty stipulations with these people, or give them ten dollars' worth of supplies each, and an opportunity to dispose of fair rates of the products of the chase, or enter upon a war that renders insecure the whole frontier, jeopardizes all our vast railroad interests on the Plains, destroys much life and property, and which will demand the expenditure of $50,000,000 at least from the Treasury.

The difference in dispute is $120,000 only, and by a simple regard for our own agreements we can save a war that will be expensive and desolating, and which will put in peril all our railroad communications across the continent.

GARIBALDI AS A NOVEL-WRITER.

The world was considerably startled at the appearance of a work of fiction from the pen of General Garibaldi, entitled "*The Rule of the Monk*," or "*Rome in the 19th Century.*" It wondered why the General should have entered this new field, this terra-incognita; but it would cease to wonder after reading the work itself.

It is an exposition of the author's political convictions, his likes and dislikes' his loves and hatreds. The hand of the valient champion has been tied, his sword is compelled to rust in its sheath; the claws of the old lion have been trimmed; his teeth have been broken out; but although he cannot bite and scratch any more, his enemies have not been able to silence his voice. It comes out with the true roar of the lion; it flows from the pen with the fiery glow of the lava that streams from the volcanoes of the General's native land. There is not a page in the book, which does not abound with curses of his enemy, the church and its upholders, the Roman clergy. Garibaldi has sympathy with robbers, he entertains charity for murderers, but none for monks and priests. The perusal of his book is equal to a glance into his heart. We imagine we see the restless, boiling rage against the powers that be; the annoying impatience at the inactivity to which he is condemned, and if we cannot follow the General to the entire extreme of his views, or close our eyes against the defects of his book, we cannot for a moment withhold from a man, who, though an indifferent writer, looms imperceptibly into the background view, the great patriot, warrior and reformer, as which the annals of history will herald his name to endless ages.

Garibaldi is much better at *making* history than *writing* it. The thread of his story is coarse enough to sew sackcloth with, and the very man who, a second Alexander, was so skilled in cutting Gordian knots, is a poor adept in tying them, i. e. in forming the plot of a story. Why he should have preferred the form of a novel to that of a memoir, is incomprehensible. His great positiveness of style would have suited much better for the latter, than the former. Garibaldi does not understand to foreshadow coming events, and draw their original faint outlines with growing breadth and distinctness until they form, at last, a clear picture; he lays on his lights and shades with the most startling vividness, and never tires to paint his favorite pictures. Without digressions he says on almost every page: "The Cardinals, Bishops and Priests are scoundrels, who practice rape, infanticide, legacy-hunting, and every other imaginable vice." That with such extreme statements the plot must suffer, and the book lose its merit, is evident. A short outline of the story will enable our readers to judge for themselves.

England is for Garibaldi the ne plus ultra of perfection; this we see from one of his heroines, Julia, an English lady of rank and fortune, who bears the stamp of angelic loveliness in every feature. She appears as "Deus ex Machina" to frustrate the plans of Cardinal Procopio against the charming Clelia, betrothed of Attilio, a young artist. The character of the Cardinal's designs is such, that it cannot be mentioned or read without a blush. Fortunately Julia and her associates enter the Cardinal's palace in the nick of time, gag the prelate, and hang him from a window of his own dwelling. Besides Clelia we meet with a third heroine, who has nearly become the victim of a like crime and gone mad. Clelia's father, an honest sculptor, who has been imprisoned by the Cardinal, is liberated by the same agency, and the whole company starts on a flight, whose terminus is the yacht of Julia, by means of which they purpose to reach free Albion. This flight is the thread that runs through the whole story and furnishes the material for many narrow escapes. Amongst the fugitives is Mizio, a young lazzarone of distinguished birth, who has been cheated by the priests out of a rich inheritance and now conceives a violent passion for Julia, which is returned. The fugitives meet Orazio, a brigand and political exile, who with his band wages a constant warfare against the hirelings of the Pope. He is the husband of a princess, whose castle is the headquarters of the band. Now follows the description of the numerous conflicts in whose violent fire we constantly perceive our heroes and heroines. It forms the principal portion of the book. The actors belong to the recent history and are partly recognizable, although the names are changed. Amongst them is Gasparo, the famous Brigand, who had been captured by strategy and then released, to act as spy against the robbers. No sooner is he free, however, than he makes common cause with them.

These descriptions are true, however strange they may appear to persons unfamiliar with the life of modern Italian brigands. The decorations of Garibaldi are rude and show the novice, but that does not detract from the material itself. What Garibaldi states of the vaults of the Roman convents sounds almost incredible and causes a shudder to creep through our veins. The famous author however assures us that he was an eye-witness of all he says, at the time when he caused the convents of Rome to be opened for his inspection, and so we have to believe it or doubt his veracity, which goes considerably against our grit.

We often read "when General Garibaldi did this or that thing," and at such places the book approaches the character of the memoir, a form which, as we said before, would have been much better suited for the purpose.

Although the plot of the story is rudely fashioned, there are portions of the book where the General rises to the height of the profession. These portions embrace the descriptions already mentioned. The descriptions of his conflicts are truly graphic, especially of the explosion of the barracks of the Zouaves, which gave the signal for the Roman revolution, with whose unfortunate issue the reader is familiar. This description closes the book in a truly sublime manner. The heroes of the history, of course, join in the fight. They fall with the cry of "Viva l' Italia!" on their paling lips, and the surviving ladies, after shedding the due tribute of tears to their memory, depart on Julia's yacht for free England.

THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Napoleon's Latest Amendment to His System of Government.

The following is the text of the *Senatus Consultum*:

ARTICLE 1. The Senate shares the legislative power with the Emperor and the Lower Chamber. It has the initiative of bills; nevertheless, every financial measure must first be voted by the other House.

ART. 2. The number of Senators may be raised to two-thirds of that of the Deputies, without including those who are members by right of that high assembly. The Emperor cannot name more than twenty in each year.

ART. 3. The constitutent power attributed to the Senate by Articles 31 and 32 of the Constitution of January 14, 1852, ceases to exist.

ART. 4. The dispositions annexed to the present *Senatus Consultum*, which are comprised in the plebiscites of December 14 and 21, 1851, and December 21 and 22, 1852, and which sprang from it, form the Constitution of the Empire.

ART. 5. The Constitution can only be modified by the people.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE IMPERIAL DIGNITY AND REGENCY.

II. The imperial dignity conferred on Napoleon III. by the *plebiscite* of November 21, 1852, is hereditary in the direct and legitimate heirs of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from male to male, in the order of the primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

III. Napoleon III., if he has no male heir, can adopt the children and legitimate descendants in the male line of the brothers of Napoleon I. The adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon III. and their descendants. If, after the adoption, Napoleon III. should have any male heirs, the children so adopted cannot be called to succeed him until after his legitimate successors. Such act of adoption is interdicted to the successors of Napoleon III. and their heirs.

IV. In default of a legitimate or adopted heir, are called to the throne Prince Napoleon Bonaparte and his direct heirs, natural and legitimate, from male to male by order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

V. In default of a lawful or adopted heir of Napoleon III. and of the successors in the collateral line taking their rights from the preceding article, the people nominates the Emperor and regulates in his family the hereditary order from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants. The draft of the *plebiscite* is successively discussed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body on the proposition of the Ministers formed into council of government. Up to the moment when the election of the new Emperor is terminated, the affairs of the State are directed by the Ministers in office, forming a council of government and deliberating by a majority of votes.

VI. The members of the family of Napoleon III., called eventually to the chance of inheriting, and their descendants of both sexes, form part of the imperial family. They can not marry without the Emperor's authorization, and their marriage without that permission entails the privation of all claim to the succession, both for the person contracting said union and for his descendants. Nevertheless, if there should not be any issue from such marriage, in case of a dissolution caused by decease, the prince who has contracted it recovers his right of succession. The Emperor fixes the titles and conditions of the various other members of the family; he has full authority over them, and regulates their duties and rights by statutes.

VII. The regency of the empire is regulated by the *Senatus Consultum* of July 17, 1856. However, in cases provided for by paragraph three of article five, the Legislative Body is convoked at the same time as the Senate. In the cases foreseen in the paragraph which follows, the votes of the Legislative Body cooperate with those of the Senate in the election of regent.

VIII. The members of the imperial family called eventually to the succession, take the title of French princes. The eldest son of the Emperor takes the title of Prince Imperial.

IX. The French princes are members of the Senate and of the Council of State when they have attained the age of eighteen years completed; but they cannot sit in them without the consent of the Emperor.

CHAPTER III.—FORM OF THE EMPEROR'S GOVERNMENT.

X. The Emperor governs with the aid of the Ministers, the Senate, the Legislative body and the Council of State.

XI. The Legislative power in exercised collectively by the Emperor, the Senate and the Legislative Body.

XII. The initiative of laws belongs to the Emperor, the Senate and the Legislative Body. Nevertheless every bill imposing a tax must first be voted by the Lower Chamber.

CHAPTER IV—OF THE EMPEROR.

XIII. The Emperor is responsible to the French people, to whom he has always the right to make an appeal.

XIV. The Emperor is the Chief of the State. He commands the land and sea forces, declares war, contracts treaties of peace, alliance and commerce, nominates to all posts and fixes the regulations and decrees necessary for the execution of the laws.

XV. Justice is administered in his name.

XVI. He has the right to grant pardons and accord amnesties.

XVII. He sanctions and promulgates the laws.

XVII. The modifications to be made hereafter in the laws, customs, tariffs, or postal changes by international treaties, will be obligatory after having been voted by the Chambers.

XIX. The Ministers depend only on the Emperor. (Reproduction of the *Plebiscite*.) They deliberate in council, with his Majesty presiding, and are responsible.

XX. The Ministers can be members either of the Senate or Legislative body. They can enter either assembly when they please, and have a right to be heard whenever they think proper to speak.

XXI. The Ministers, Senators, Deputies, persons composing the Council of State, officers of the army and navy, judges and public functionaries are to take the following oath: "I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the Emperor."

XXII. The *Senatus Consulta* of the 12th of December, 1852, and the 23d of April, 1856, relative to the civil list, remain in force. In future the allowance for the Crown shall be fixed for the whole duration of the reign by the Legislature, which meets after the Emperor's accession.

CHAPTER V—OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

XXVII. The basis of election is the population.

XXXIX. The Deputies are returned by universal suffrage, and are to be voted for individually.

XXX. They will be chosen for a period which can not be less than three years.

XXXI. The Lower Chamber discusses and votes laws and taxes.

XXXII. It chooses at the commencement of each session, its President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

XXX. The Emperor convokes, adjourns, prorogues and dissolves the Chamber. In the latter case his Majesty is bound to summon a new one within six months.

XXXIV. The sittings are public, but at the request of five members they can he held in secret.

CHAPTER VI—OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

XXXV. The Council of State is charged, under the direction of the Emperor, to draw up the bills and regulations of the public administration and to solve any difficulties that may arise in the conduct of affairs.

XXXVI. It sustains, in the name of the Government, the discussion of bills in the Senate and Legislative Body.

XXXVII. The Ministers hold rank in the Council of State, and have a right to sit there and vote.

CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

XXXVIII. Petitions can be presented either to the Senate or Legislative Body.

An Ordinance Creating a Paid Fire Department for the City of Pittsburgh.

Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,

SEC. 1. The Councils of the city of Pittsburgh shall at a joint meeting called for the purpose elect nine citizens, resident of said city, to be "Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners," (which office is hereby created with the duties and powers herein contained and imposed,) who shall form a Pittsburgh Fire Department to take and have, as provided by this ordinance, control and management of all officers, men, property, measures and action for the prevention and extinguishment of fires within said District, to be organized as herein provided, and to be known as the Pittsburgh Fire Department. Said Commissioners shall hold the said office respectively for the terms following, to wit: three for one year; three for two years; and three for three years; and at the expiration of each term respectively, successors shall be elected by Councils, who shall hold said office for the term of three years. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by Councils Said Commissioners shall be subject to removal by the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, as is provided by the laws applicable to the removal of other city officers, which are hereby extended so as to relate to said department, but no removals shall be made until the Commissioners contemplated to be removed shall have been served with specific written charges, stating the directions complained of, and have been afforded an adequate opportunity to publicly answer the same and make his defense thereto. Said Commissioners shall not receive pay and shall have power to buy and sell real estate subject to the approval of Councils; provided that no member of Councils shall be eligible to the position of Commissioner.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners, being qualified, shall meet and organize the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" by selecting one of said commissioners to be President, and appointing a person to be Secretary, whereupon they shall possess and have all the power and authority conferred upon or possessed by and on all officers of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and to the exclusion of all such officers and such other powers and duties in said city as are hereinafter conferred. Five of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The said "Pittsburgh Fire Department" is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise fully and exclusively all the powers and perform all the duties for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, and the premises and property thereof, which, at the time of the organization of said Department, were possessed by the volunteer Department, or under the control of the Boards and officers of the Fire Department of said city, or officers or employes of said city; said powers and duties to be exercised and performed, and said property used in the said city or otherwise as hereinafter provided. And the said Department shall hereafter have sole and exclusive power and authority to extinguish fires in said city of Pittsburgh; and all ordinances conferring upon any other officer and officers any power in relation to the extinguishment of fires in said city, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4 The Board of Commissioners shall have full power to provide, in and for the city of Pittsburgh, supplies, horses, tools, implements, and apparatus of any and all kinds (to be used in extinguishing fires) and to provide suitable locations for the same, and to buy, sell, construct, repair and have the care of the same, and take any and all such action in the premises as may be reasonably necessary and proper. *Provided*, that the Commissioners shall not have more than seven steamers, two hose companies two hook and ladder companies, and one fuel wagon, one hose company to be located in the district known as Oakland, and one hook and ladder company to be located in the district known as East Liberty.

SEC. 5. The department hereby created is hereby empowered and directed to possess and exercise full and exclusive power and discretion for the government, management, maintenance and direction of the several buildings and premises and property and appurtenances thereto, and all apparatus, hose, implements and tools of any and all kinds, which at the time of the appointment of the Commissioners aforesaid, were under the charge and control of any and all city officers or officers of the Fire Department in said city, for the use and benefit of the Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh. And it shall be the duty of all persons and officers in possession of any property, real or personal, belonging to or set apart for or in use by or for the Fire Department of said city, to deliver the same to the possession and control of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh shall be the custodian of all moneys of the Department. He shall, on checks or vouchers drawn by the said Commissioners and approved by the City Controller, disburse all moneys raised and used for the purpose of said Pittsburgh Fire Department.

SEC. 7. The Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners, the Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of said Councils and the Controller of said city shall constitute a "Board of Estimate" and shall annually, on or before the first Monday of January in each year, estimate the sum required for the support and maintenance of the said Department for the ensuing fiscal year, and report the same to Councils, who shall cause to be levied, raised and collected upon estates, property and all things subject to taxation according to law within said city. The sum so as aforesaid required and estimated for the annual expenses authorized by this act and the moneys so collected shall be deposited in the City Treasury, and placed to the credit of the Pittsburgh Fire Department, which taxes shall be collected as other city taxes are now by law collected.

SEC. 8. The said Commissioners shall provide such offices and such business accommodations as may be requisite for the transaction of their business and that of their subordinates in said city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 9. The said Commissioners shall have power to select a Secretary, Chief and Assistant Engineers, and as many officers, clerks, firemen and appointees as may be necessary, and the same shall at all times be under the control of the said Commissioners, and perform such duties as may be assigned to them by said Commissioners, and may be removed by said Commissioners. The firemen and employes mentioned in this section shall be selected as far as practicable from the active and honorary members of the present "Fire department of the City of Pittsburgh." *Provided*, That the Commissioners shall not employ more than one Chief Engineer, one Assistant Engineer, eight men for each steamer, four men for each hose company and six men for each hook and ladder company; each steamer shall have one foreman, one engineer, one fireman, one driver and four men; each hose company shall have one foreman and three hosemen; each hook and ladder company shall have one foreman, one driver and four truckmen.

SEC. 10. The aforesaid officers and men, with their apparatus of all kinds, when on duty, shall have the right of way at any fire, and in any highway, street or avenue, over any and all vehicles of any kind, except those carrying the United States mail, and any person in, or upon, or owning any vehicle, who shall refuse the right of way, or in any way willfully obstruct any fire apparatus, or any of said officers, while in performance of duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to punishment for the same, and be subject to a penalty not to exceed fifty dollars.

SEC. 11. On and after the organization of the department, all real estate, fire apparatus, hose, implements, tools, and all property of whatever nature then or therefor in use by the firemen or Fire Department of the city of Pittsburgh, shall be transferred by all persons having charge of the same, to the keeping and custody of the "Pittsburgh Fire Department" (hereby created) and for the use of said Department thereafter. But the said property shall remain the property of the city of Pittsburgh, subject to the public uses of said department, as aforesaid, and for the purposes provided by this ordinance. And whenever any of the said property shall no longer be needed by the said department for the purposes of this act, they shall dispose of the same to the best advantage, and apply the proceeds to the "Fire Department Fund."

SEC. 12. The Department hereby created may adopt a Common Seal and direct its use, and may institute and maintain suits and proceedings, (and may pay any costs, expenses or judgments therein,) for the enforcement of its rights and contracts, and, for the protection, possession and maintenance of the property under the control of said Department, and all sums recovered shall be for the benefit of said Department Fund.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of said Department annually to present to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, in the month of January in each year, a full, complete and detailed statement of its expenditures during the previous year, and to set forth therein generally the action of said Department and the classification and number of its officers and men. The first report of said Department shall contain a copy of the Rules and By-laws adopted by said Department, and the several subsequent annual reports shall set forth all amendments to said Rules and By laws.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the Department hereby created, and of the police force of the city of Pittsburgh, their respective officers and men, to so co operate together in all proper ways, and the said police force and this Department may respectively provide for protection against fire, and for the arrest of all persons who may, at or near any fire, commit or attempt to commit any crime against the laws of this Commonwealth, or may violate any rule or regulation of said Department, and on the First Monday of February in each year the officers and men under the control of the Pittsburgh Fire Commissioners shall be sworn in like manner as the police force of said city, and in case of emergency, the Mayor of said city shall have power and control over them as he has over the police force of said city.

SEC. 15 The said Commissioners shall not pay more than $1,200 per year to the Chief Engineer, $840 to the Assistant Engineer, $840 to each Foreman of steamers, $750 to each Engineer of steamers, $750 to each foreman and driver of each hose and hook and ladder company, and $720 per year to all other employes designated as men connected with this department.

Sec. 16. The said Commissioners shall have sole and exclusive control of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and all employes connected therewith.

SEC. 17. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in any manner conflicting with this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 14th day of April, A. D 1870.

HILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem of Select Council.
Attest: E S MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES TOMLINSON,
President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

SINCE THE DECLINE IN GOLD

YOU WILL FIND ALL KINDS OF IMPORTED Soaps, Colognes, Perfumes, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cosmetics, Ladies' Face Powder, Turkish Towels, Mediterranean Sponges, Fine Bathing Surgical Goods, Sponges of every kind, sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of all kinds of Rare Drugs, Chemicals and Patent Medicines, fresh and genuine, and also, a complete stock of Congress Water, Ewelish and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter and Brown Stout, sold at very low prices.

INFECTION IN THE AIR.

Experimental chemists have repeatedly analyzed the air at unhealthy seasons, in the hope of detecting the invisible virus which produces epidemic disease. They have not yet discovered it, and scarcely any two of them agree as to its nature. This is of little consequence. It is sufficient to know that this poisonous principle exists, and that a safeguard against its insidious influence has been provided. In the spring and early summer, when fever and ague, remittent fever, and other period'cal diseases of that class are prevalent, it is only necessary to fortify the system with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to escape them. If this precaution has been neglected, which it never ought to be in any district liable to such visitations, and if the paroxysms of malarious fever have actually commenced they may always be checked and broken up by a course of that powerful vegetable tonic and alterative. Quinine was once considered the only specific for chills and fevers; but it is now generally admitted that this nauseous alkaloid is a dangerous medicine, and that its secondary effects are more to be dreaded than any form of intermittent fever. It is simply a tremendous antiphlogistic. It does not remove the disordered liver, or regulate the bowels, or in any way improve the condition of the animal fluids. Hostetter's Bitters, on the other hand, in addition, to being a better and safer tonic than any preparation of quinine, has a balsamic effect upon the whole system. Its aperient and anti-bilious as well as diuretic properties, and purifies the secretions as well as regulates the secretive organs. It stimulates the appetite, strengthens the stomach, soothes the nerves, promotes healthful perspiration and induces quiet sleep. As a stomachic it has no rival. Cases of indigestion that no other tonic seems capable of alleviating are cured in a few weeks by its regular use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

P. M'ARDLE,
FASHIONABLE
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Keeps constantly on hand Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; also, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
No. 93 1-2 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Gent's Clothing made to order in the latest styles. ap19

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS
356 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paint and Patent Medicines jn8:d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY.

Public Sales
OF
BURIAL LOTS.

The Trustees of Chartiers Cemetery will hold FOUR PUBLIC SALES of Burial Lots, on the Cemetery Grounds, for Four Successive Saturdays, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., on
SATURDAY April 23d, 1870, and continuing
SATURDAY, April 30th, 1870,
SATURDAY, May 7th, 1870,
SATURDAY, May 14th, 1870.

Chartiers Cemetery is situated on the Temperanceville and Mansfield Plank Road, about 3 miles from the River and one-quarter of a mile from Cemetery Station, Pan Handle Railroad.

This is now the ONLY public incorporated Cemetery on the "South Side." It was chartered and set apart for burial purposes in 1862. It is not necessary to speak of the many natural advantages it possesses for beauty of situation and capability of high improvement. Situated on the highlands, it overlooks the beautiful Chartiers Valley; and whilst it is near the cities and surrounding boroughs, yet the location is such as to forbid its ever being removed or encroached on by city or town. The grounds having been carefully plotted into sections and ranges, the managers can offer the most eligible lots at prices to suit the purses of all, and much below the prices now current in the city cemeteries. The decorations and improvements already made by lot holders will compare favorably with older cemeteries. All heads of families and others who have not yet purchased a Family Burial Lot are particularly directed to these sales, and urged to come as once and make selection of a lot while the prices are so low.

Visitors from the cities and boroughs can reach the Cemetery by taking the Accommodation Train, leaving the Union Depot at 11:25 A. M.; leaving Birmingham Station at 11:35 A. M.; leaving Temperanceville Station at 11.40 A. M.; and get off the train at Cemetery Station. Trains return in the afternoon at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. ap8:v2

CONSTANT ATTRACTIONS!

SILK AND CLOTH
MANTLES.

Offer a New Stock
CHEAP.

READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, a b rgain.
At 15 cents, FINE WHITE PAPERS.
At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF ROLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.
FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.
YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 45 cents.
WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh12

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.
Inquiries promptly replied to.
Watches forwarded by Express for approval.
a 13:MWF

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12 1-2 Cents,
Light and Dark Delaines.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD DARK CALICOS.
At 8 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos.
FAST COLORS.
At 22 Cents,
DOUBLE WIDTH POPLINS.
At 25 Cents,
Extra Wide Double Warp Poplins.
At $2.00,
GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,
A Great Bargain.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE
Mutual Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Losses paid on lives of deceased members	$ 5,364,615
Dividends of Return Premiums declared	11,189,389
Assets Subject to all liabilities Jan. 1, 1870	19,345,640
Number of members, 40,000	
Amount insured	120,000,000

The usual Dividend paid in 1870, and Two Ordered to be Paid in 1871.

The above Statements is presented by the Directors, as the result of twenty-five years' business.

Conducted with prudence, nothing has been lost on investments.

Managed with economy, the expenses have always been small—the Dividends always large—declared annually, and paid when due.

Neither directors or Officers are allowed commissions on purchases or loans, and none have acquired wealth in the Company's service.

Intending hereafter, as heretofore, to act as faithful Trustees for the members, the Directors offer the benefits of this Mutual Life Association to all of sound health who desire to insure their lives on the most favorable terms.

This brief notice is offered as a substitute for the more elaborate and attractive advertisements sometimes used to present the claims of a Life Insurance Company.

Reports, Tables and other information on the subject furnished gratis, at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

LEWIS C. GROVER, JOHN R. WEEKS,
HENRY KEARNAN, NE

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lesch, John Floyd.
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Wm. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jan16:d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 17.

Money easy at 5@6. Sterling easier at 8¾@9¼. Gold lower: opened at 113¼ and closed steady at 113⅛@113¾. Carrying rates 3 per cent to flat. Clearances 31 millions.

Government securities firm. Coupons: '81, 114¾ @114¾; do '62, 12¼@12¾; do '64, 11⅝@ 11¾; do '65, 11¾@11⅞; do new, 9⅝@ 9¾; do '67, 10@10¾; do '68, 10⅝@10¾; 10,40s, 8¾@8¼. Currency 6s, 113¾@12.

State bonds dull: Missouris, 92¾; old Tennessees, 69¾; new, 64¾.

Stocks firm but dull. Canton, 69; Cumberland, 29; Western Union, 52¾; Quicksilver, 10; Mariposa, 6¾; preferred, 14½; Adams Express, 60¾; Wells Express, 19¼; American, 38; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 93½; do. scrip, 88¾; Erie, 24¾; pref., 48¾; Harlem, 134½; Reading, 96¼; Pitts., 120¼; Lake Shore, 88½; Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, 99; Northwestern, 73½; do pref'd, 84¾; Rock Island, 116¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; St. Paul, 59¾; do pref'd, 73¾; Wabash, 49¼; do pref'd, 74; Fort Wayne, 92½; Terre Haute, 49; do pref'd, 84½; Chicago and Alton, 119½; do pref'd, 118; Ohio and Miss., 29¾; C. C. & I. C., 76½; Hartford & Erie, 4; St. Joe, 107.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 5; Quincy, 17.

Sub-Treasury balances, $84,803,839, including $1,653,261 currency.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 113⅜; United States Sixes, 1881, 114½; Five-Twenties, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 111; do. 1865, 111⅜; Ten-Forties, 108½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 110⅝; do. do. 1867, 110; do. do. 1868, 110; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Cp. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 19, 1870.

The markets generally are moderately active, with a fair volume of business in the aggregate, though devoid of anything specially new or important. Notwithstanding the arrivals of grain are increasing, yet under the influence of a steady demand, prices, with the exception of oats, are well sustained. Flour also firmer, as wheat is higher; though it is hard work, especially in this market, to establish an advance. It is easy, especially when there is a spirited competition, to put prices down; but as already intimated, very difficult to make a turn the other way. Consumers here certainly have no right to complain, as flour is handled on as small margin of profit as any other piece in the country, and particularly has this been the case during the past year. If we are not mistaken, flour has been and is still being sold in small lots at a margin of from 12 to 25c per bbl., and the only way to make it pay is to sell a good deal of it, on the motto of large sales and small profits; and there is certainly no reason to complain in regard to the price, as it is about the cheapest article in the market—cheaper relatively than gold. The provisions trade continues fairly active, and prices although unchanged, are fully sustained; and since prices have stiffened up the demand has improved people having become impressed with the belief that the bottom has been reached, and are now disposed to buy. Groceries active and firmer, particularly sugars and coffees, which are effected by the fluctuations in gold, and there is not as much disposition manifested to "cut" as there was some weeks since. Produce is quiet and unchanged, with a supply in excess of the demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged: Common Soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—In limited supply, and the better description are selling readily at full prices. We continue to quote at $3,00@4,00 per bbl. for fair to prime, and $4,50 for choice.

BUTTER—Is in good supply, and with continued liberal receipts prices are barely maintained. We continue to quote prime to choice fresh roll at 35@35.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; 1,50@2 per bushel, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer and in rather better demand, and prices are tending upward.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is dull, but unchanged; 23 in 50 or 100 barrel lots, and 24@25 in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@91 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is a shade better, though the market continues very dull and prices are unchanged. Sales of apples at 5¼@6¼. Peaches at 7 @8 for quarters, and 8¼@9¼ for halves. Blackberries, 12@ 13.

EGGS—If anything, were a shade stronger though unchanged; we continue to quote at 16@17, though some dealers are holding at 18—they expect an improvement soon.

FLOUR—Market firmer and more active, and the stock in this market is somewhat reduced, though as yet there is no quotable advance. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@ 5½ for spring; $5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7¼ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in demand and higher, with offers to buy Red Winter at $1,18@1,18, for good to prime. Millers are not justified in paying an advance as there is, as yet, no advance in flour, but there is no help for it; they must supply their customers, and keep up their trade, even if, for a time, they have no margin. Oats quiet and dull but unchanged; 47@48 in first hands; 50 on wharf and track, and 54@55 in store. Corn is firm and notwithstanding the arrivals are increasing, prices under the influence of a brisk demand, are well sustained. We can report sales on wharf and track at 82@85 for ear, and 88@90 for shelled. Sales of Rye at 95@97; dealers are paying 90@92 and furnishing sacks. Sales 2 cars prime Ohio Spring Barley at 90.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf at $15@18, as to quality.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, and dealers are not disposed to replenish, for fear of having to carry it over until fall.

HIDES—Green salted, 10@11, do butchers, 7@8; dry flint, 22@24; green calf, 12½

HUSKS—2½@3c.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is quoted firm at $1 28@1,30.

LEATHER—Market steady and prices well sustained at the late decline. Red sole, 31@33; Oak sole, 38@40; calf (city) $1,35@1,25; shoe skirting, 44; oak harness, 40@43; oak skirting, 45@47; oak upper, per foot, 23@26; rough oak, 35@ 37.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Connot be quoted above $1,50, except in a retail way.

ONIONS—Market pretty well glutted, and little or no demand.

PROVISIONS—Steady with regular jobbing sales at full prices. Shoulders, 12¾@12¾ for Plain, and 13¾ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15¾@16¾ for R-bbed and 17@17½ for clear; Hams, 16½ for Plain; 17¾ for Plain Sugar Cured, and 18¾ for Canvassed do. Breakfast Bacon, 17¾. Lard, 16¾@17 in tierces, and 17¾@17¾ in kegs and half bbls. Mess Pork $29@ 29¾. Dried Beef, 20.

POTATOES—Sale of 300 bush prime Lake Shore Peach Blows, sacked and delivered, at 47. River Potatoes are being sold on wharf at 35@40.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10c.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $1,90@2 per bushel.

SALT—Sales car load lots at $1,65@ 1,70, with the usual advance in store.

SEEDS—Clover seed is steady and prices well sustained—sales at $5¾@10. Timothy seed is scarce and firm but unchanged—$6@6,50. Crushers are still paying $2,15 for Flaxseed.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 19, 1870.

The oil market continues weak and very dull, and, as has been the case for some time past, the sales are few and far between. As a general thing, the feeling is decidedly "bearish," and this feeling was stimulated somewhat by the report of a thousand barrel well, which, at last accounts, had dwindled down to 50 bbls instead of 1,000. Whithin the last year or two, all reports of big wells have been received with a good deal of allowance, particularly by those who are inclined to be bullish and whose interests are not in sympathy with an increased production. As will have been noticed by our readers, the reports in regard to the production, as furnished by the Titusville *Herald* and Producers Association do not tally, the former making it considerably larger than the latter. Dealers, generally, are disposed to accept the report of the *Herald*, though we believe, that they are striving to give as correct a report as they can, notwithstanding the discrepancy in their statements. The report of the producers association is said to be gotten up with great care, also, that their facilities for getting facts and figures, are better than those of the *Herald*. Be this as it may, the production is big and holding out remarkably well, and there is not much doubt but what the reports of this month and next will show an increase, as there is nearly always an increased production in the late spring and summer months, the weather being more favorable for development.

CRUDE.

The market continues dull and weak, with a continued downard tendency, and this, to some extent, accounts for the very light sales. Buyers generally are holding off in expectotion of still lower prices. Sales of 1,200 bbls spot at 11; 1,000 do (irrespective of gravity) at 10¾; and 250 bbls Parkers Landing at 10¾.

REFINED.

Dull and weak but without quotable change. May offered at 25¾; April, at 25⅝; June and July at 26¼; June, 26 bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 80, on account S. O Hull; J. Gallagher 60, on account L. B & Co; E. L. Goodwin 160, on account J. B. Barbour; Jas. Wilkins 240, on account A. S. Palmer; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartle; Brilliant Oil Works 480, on account Lockhart, F. & Co.

Total..... 1,600 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer K & Co., 500 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner, 151 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co, 250 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

M'Kelvy Bro's, 490 bbls refined to W. P. Logan Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co., 307 ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Works 599 bbls refined to Tack Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 520 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER P RR & A V RR.

J. A. McKee 14,468 gallons refined to Bostwick & Telford, New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 19.—Cotton quiet and steady, with sales of 1200 bales uplands at 23¾c. Flour—receipts, 1226 bbls—5@10c better, with sales of 10200 bbls at $2,55@2 65 for superfine State and western, $4,72@5,30 for extra western, $4,75@5,40 for extra western, $5,20@6,15 for white wheat extra, $4,85@6,09 for R. H. O., $5,25@6 for extra St. Louis, $6@8 for good to choice do. Rye flour firmer, with sales of 250 bbls at $4,10@5,30. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey firmer, with sales of 450 bbls western at $1,05¾ @1,07 for free, closing at $1,07, and 100 bbls buyer to 10th May at $1,07¾. Wheat; receipts of 30,506 bush; 1c better; sales of 155,000 bush at 86@88 for winter spring, $1,08¾@1,11 for No 2 spring, $1,22@1,25 for winter red and amber western, $1,35@1,40 for white Michigan, $1,65 for choice white State. Rye quiet; sales of 500 bush at $1 for new. Barley in fair request; sales of 10,000 bushels California at 83c, which is above the market. Barley malt quiet. Corn: receipts of 400 bushels; scarce and 1@2c better; sales of 51,000 bushels at $1,14@1,16 for new mixed western, $1,14½ @1,15 for old do in store, $1,12 for new white western, $1,16 new western yellow and $1,68@1,68½ for common New Orleans mixed. Receipts oats, 2952 bush—oats 1@2c better, with sales of 78,000 bush at 68@72c for western in store, 64@ 65c for do afloat and 68@70c for Ohio. Sales 7500 bu Canada peas at 97c in bond. Rice in fair request. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; sales 1,750 hhds at 9⅝@9¾c for Cuba; 9¼c, Fort Rico; 11¾@12c, Demarara. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 25c for crude; 26c, refined. Hops quiet. Hay heavy. Linseed Oil quiet at 86@87c. Turpentine dull at 45@47c. Pork quiet and a shade firmer; sales 450 bbls were made at $27,62@27,75, mess, $20,50@21, prime, and $24@24,50 prime mess; also 750 bbls mess seller April $27,62@27,70. Beef steady: 200 bbls at $10@15 new loin mess; $14@17,50 new extra mess. Tierce beef steady and quiet: 35 tcs at $24@28 prime mess; $28@30 India mess. Beef hams quiet: 130 bbls 28@33c. Cut meats steady: 250 pkgs middles dull: shoulders 14¼@16c hams. Middles quiet: 40 bxs Cumberland cut at 13¾@14c, and 25 boxes long clear at 15¼c. Lard quiet and unchanged, with sales of 340 tierces at 15⅝@15¾c for steam, 16@16¼c for kettle rendered; also 1200 bbls steam, seller April and May, at 15¾@15¾. Butter dull and heavy at 14@20c for Ohio Cheese quiet and steady at 16@17¼c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

Latest—Flour closed a shade firmer with a fair demand, chiefly for medium and low grades. Wheat quiet and steady at $1,08@1,11 for No. 2 spring and $1,22@1,24½ for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and steady at $1 for western. Oats 62@65c for western in store and afloat. Corn very firm at $1,15@1,16 for new mixed western. Pork quiet with sellers mess at $27,75 for all May, with buyers at $27,50@27,62½ bid, sellers' option June.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Flour dull and drooping, with sales at $5@5,25. Wheat unchanged; sales at $1,10@1,12. Corn firm at 86@88c, and scarcely better. Oats steady at 55@60c; supply moderate. Rye 90@95c. Barley: prime $1@1,05. Cotton steady at 22c for middling. Tobacco firm and all grades Kentucky leaf 2@3c higher: sales 290 hhds; receipts for the week were 1,252 hhds and all sold. Whisky in active demand, with sales of 1,200 bbls at $1, and closing strong at this rate. Provisions quiet and rather weak, though offerings were light. Pork: mess held at $28,25@28,50, with sales 300 bbls at inside rate. Bulk Meats held at 10¾@13¾@14¼@15c for shoulders, rib, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon held at 12@15¾@16¼c, with no sales of importance. Lard held at 15¾@16 for country and city kettle rendered, with no sales. Butter dull and 2@3c lower with prime to choice at 30@33c. Cheese scarce and factory a half cent higher, now held at 15@15½c. Eggs firmer at 17c, shippers' count. Linseed Oil declining at 88@90c. Lard Oil firm at $1,25@1,28. Petroleum dull at 24@27c; market overstocked. Clover Seed unchanged and the demand light at 16@16½c. Timothy declined to $5@6; but little demand.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm, $3,80@4,75 for spring extras. Wheat firmer and active, 1¼@1½c higher, closing at 81¾@81¾c cash and 81¾@82c seller May for No 2; this afternoon opened active and firm, 81¾@82¾c cash and seller May, closing dull. Corn less active 2@2¼c higher, closing at 88¾@88¾c for No 2; this afternoon higher, 89c cash and seller May. Oats firm, ¼@¾c higher, closing at 47¼ @47¾c for No 2. Rye and barley more active and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork closed at $27,75@28. Sweet pickled hams 14½@14½c. Dry salted shoulders 10¼@10¾c, rough sides 13½ @13¾c. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,985 bbls flour, 19,542 bush wheat, 29,310 bush corn, 8,000 bush oats, 975 bush rye, 6,711 bush barley, 2,511 hogs. Shipments: 4,587 bbls flour, 124,888 bushels wheat, 9,082 bush corn, 3,806 bush oats, 2,280 bush barley, 2,214 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Tobacco steady. Cotton nominal at 25½@26c. Hemp active and firm at $1 30@1,56. Flour dull with sales super at $3,90@4,12; extra at $4,20@4,50; choice and fancy family at $6@7,50. Wheat strong; No. 1 spring 85c; choice Minnesota 90c; No. 2 red fall $1,03@1,06; choice to fancy red $1,25@ 1,33. Corn lower at 90@93c for yellow 93@95c for white. Oats slow at 54@55c. Barley steady at $1 for choice Minnesota. Rye firm at 75c for prime. Whisky firm at $1. Groceries steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork $28,50 @29. Heavy dry salt meats quiet at 11c for shoulders; 15c, clear rib; 15c, clear; bacon shoulders 11¾@12c; clear rib 15¾ @15¾c; clear 16¼@16¾c. Lard easier at 15c, steam; 17c, choice keg.

Cattle steady at 4¼@7¼c. Hogs dull at 5¼@5c.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—Flour quiet but a shade firmer for country brands, with sales of double extra white at $5,75@6,25; double extra red at $5@5,50; doubleextra spring at $5,25@5,25. Rye flour quiet at $4,75@5,50 per barrel. Wheat firmer at $1,12 for No. 1 red winter, and No. 2 do. is held at $1,05. Corn is quiet and held at 89@90c for old and new mixed, and 91 @92c for choice No. 1 yellow. Oats held firmer, 54c being offered for No. 1 State, and 55c asked. Rye held at 90@95c. Barley quiet and nominally unchanged. Petroleum very quiet and the market is nominally unchanged, refined held at 22¾@23c for standard white, and crude at $5,15. There is not much doing in futures, the only sale reported being 2,000 barrels crude, seller for August, at $5,55.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Flour: small business, but holders firm. Wheat dull and weak, western $1,24@1,30. Rye unchanged. Corn in good demand. Oats dull at 60@62c. Petroleum very quiet; crude 18¾c, refined 25¾c. Provisions dull. Mess pork held at $28@28,50. Lard 16¼@16¾c. Whisky advanced; held at $1,03@1,06.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Flour very firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland red $1,40@1,50; Pennsylvania $1,32@1,35. Corn active; prime white $1,10; yellow $1,09@1,12. Oats steady at 63@65c. Rye dull at $1,07. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at $1,06 @1,07.

LOUISVILLE, April 19.—Cotton firm; middling 21¾c. Flour $5. Wheat $1,06 @1,20. Corn, sacked $1,05. Oats 65c. Rye 95c. Groceries, demand fair. Pork $29. Bacon 15¼@16@16¾c. Bulk Meats 11¾@13@15½c. Lard 15c. Whisky 99c @$1. Tobacco quiet and steady and prices unchanged.

MEMPHIS, April 19.—Cotton firm at 22¾c. Flour quiet, with extra at $5@6. Wheat scarce at $1,10. Oats at 64@66c. Hay $20@26,50. Bran 28c. Lard 16@ 17¼c. Pork active at $29. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c, sides 13@13½c. Bulk shoulders 12¾c, sides 14¾@15¾c.

TOLEDO.—Flour dull. Wheat firm and 1@2c better: No. 1 white Michigan $1 30, regular ditto $1 18, amber Michigan $1 06¾, No. 1 red $1 10. Corn firm and 3c better: No. 1 93c, No. 2 91c, and No. 1 old 95c. Oats firm and 1@2c better: No. 1 56c, No. 2 54c.

DETROIT, April 19.—Wheat scarce and advancing: extra $1 28@1 30; No. 2 $1 19 @1 20. Corn 85. Oats 53@55c. Barley $1 55@1 60 per cental. Clover seed quiet at $10 50. White fish $7 for halves.

CINCINNATI, April 19.—Beef cattle scarce and in demand at 5@7,75 for common to extra. Sheep in light supply and firm at $5,50@7 per cental gross. Hogs active at $8,50@8,50 per cental gross.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Cattle dull and weak, $5,50 for stockers to prime shipping beeves. Hogs quiet and a shade easier, $8,30@9,12½c for common to extra.

MILWAUKEE, April 19.—Flour held firmer, but prices unchanged. Wheat weak at 87¼c for No. 1 and 80c for No. 2. Oats higher at 48c for No. 2.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There is a fair business at generally steady rates. The only changes of importance are a reduction in Dwight cambrics from 18¼c to 17c and Victory "H" glazed cambrics from 8c to 7¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, April 19.—1 car pig metal, Union Iron Mills; 161 bbls lime, Adams & Co; 123 sks potatoes, 2 bxs butter, Bruggerman & O'Ba; 3 bdls r d chairs, H Berger; 3 cases sewing machines, Grover & Baker; 8,000 ft lumber, McQuewan & D; 8,000 do do, Cromlow & Coon; 8,014 do do, G A Mundorf; 1 car oats, W G Miller; 3 bbls potatoes, Watt, Lang & Co; 19 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 20 bbls flour, P Duff & Son; 1 bx orange, 1 do mustard, W J Steel; 1 bbl sugar, J S Dilworth; 3 bbls eggs, F G Craighead; 1 bales hops, J White Jr; 18 bbls chairs, 3 do s rockers T B Young & Co; 6,000 ft scantling, J M Seibert & Co; 97 oil bbls, C A Worm castle; 2 bbls onions, 1 do d apples, 1 bx mdse, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls apple, Meanor & Harper; 1 bx d peaches, 1 do apples, 2 bbls eggs, H Rea Jr; 2 bxs onions, Head & M; 2 bbls whisky, R E Sellers & Co; 5 kgs tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 1 bbl varnish, J M Seibert & Co; 35 sks corn, 10 bbls eggs, Rose & Ewing; 21 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, P Duff & Son; 30 empty bbls, Head & M; 11 bbls hemp, J Greer & Co; 20 oil bbls C A Wormcastle; 50 bbls vinegar, P Duff & Sons.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, April 19.—2 cars staves, W Hastings; 1 do do, M P Adams; 2 do wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 1 do do, Pugh & S; 164 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co; 1 car w lumber, J D Hall; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 do do do, Seghmore & V; 1 bx tools, J Allen; 1 do do, Whitmore, D & Co; 14 bdls riddles, Lindsey, S & E; 26 bgs rags, R Christy; 34 bgs grain, 1 pkg tallow, P Duff & Son; 1 bx mdse J Cochran; 1 emp; 1 do do, W Mackown; 20 bgs oats, Mitchell & S; 74 bgs do, S Hood; 17 do potatoes, Bricker & Co; 13 pk produce, Head & M; 5 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, 12 bgs meal, Voigt, M & Co; 18 bgs rags, R Christy; 12 do feed, Schomaker & L; 2 bbls pickles, J E Dalmaine; Bridgeman, 6,000 ft lumber; A Nesbit, 3,000 do do.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co, April 19.—36 bgs oats, 68 do corn, 50 bbls apples, A S Carlisle; 20 bbls flour, J I House Bro; 10 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 175 bxs p glass, R C Schmeriz; 14 bales hay, J C Schappe & Co; 73 sks oats, Keil & Ritchart; 200 sheep, Hawkins; 15 bbls apples, Sharpneck & S; 38 sks oats, S Brown; 100 hogs, W Gray & Son; 50 bgs corn, Graham & Marshall; 50 do do, Campbell & Coulson; 25 bales hay, J B Hollar; 22 sks wool, Clarke & Co; 17 bgs dry apples, Means & Coffin; 17 bgs corn, 2 bbls onions, McCracken, G & Co; 20 bgs wheat, McBane & Arjer; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth & Co; 4 do do, 7 do apples, N B Hogy; 28 sks oats, D Cheas; 16 bales hay, Enry & Heisell.

WHEELING PER BELLE, April 19.—7 bbls potatoes, J J Pettit; 20 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 20 bbls potatoes, John Herbert; 53 bbls flour, Arbuckles & Co; 29 sks wheat, Keil & R; 80 do do, 12 do rye, 30 do barley, 30 bales hay, J & W Fairley.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again rising under the influence of the recent rains, and last evening the Monongahela marks indicated 10 feet 10 inches.

Business was rather more active at the landing yesterday, though there is plenty of room, for improvement.

The Petrolia arrived and departed for Wheeling, and the Julia departed for Zanesville.

The Wild Duck and barges left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Monday with 1,200 tons iron ore.

The Lake Superior passed over the falls in safety on Saturday.

The Mary Davage and barges, Capt. Motheral, with Mr. A. J. Hasless in the office, is announced for St. Louis forthwith.

The Lorena will load for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi after the Believernon.

Capt. James M. Vandergrift still presides in the office of the Lorena.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati yesterday afternoon, with a fair trip.

The Mollie Ebert arrived from St. Louis on Monday night with a cargo consisting mainly of metal. She has been absent from this port for over two months, during which time she made several round trips from St. Louis to New Orleans. She has had some improvements made to her engines, which have increased her speed very materially, and she is now classed among the fastest stern-wheel boats on the river. Captain Ebert proposes to make a trip from here to New Orleans, and will at once commence to load. The veteran Standish Peppard still retains charge of the office.

Tee Juniata is due here from Cincinnati to day, and will return as usual tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The Reserve is loading for Nashville.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is filling steadily for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She is in all respects an excellent boat, and when it comes to speed, is hard to beat.

—There is a misunderstanding among river men about the action of Congress in the appropriation to complete the Louisville canal. The committee appointed to represent different bodies and interests of this city went to Washington, and asked an immediate appropriation to further the great work commenced a quarter a century ago. The amount asked was only a quarter million dollars. On Saturday the sub-committee (not the committee) on Commerce of the House (not both Houses) had agreed to the appropriation asked (not enough to complete the canal, but enough to make a "whole," as Sen. Weitzel calls it, for the largest boats.) The appropriation is incorporated in the regular "River and Harbor bill," which is a strong assurance that boats more than 60 feet wide can not pass through the canal before the fall of 1871.—*Cin. Gazette.*

The New Albany *Ledger*, of Friday, says: "About the time of putting the Louisville and Arkansas and White River Packet Co. into operation Com. B. C. Levi offered $11,000 for the Evansville packet Norman. The offer was declined by her owners, Capt. Kennedy of Cincinnati. He a day or two ago signified his willingness to sell at the price named, but Com. Levi replied by telegraph that he didn't want the boat.

—The twelve suits in which the Mail Line Company sue to recover for the loss of the steamer America, on the 4th of December, 1869, were called before Judge Taft, at Cincinnati, Saturday, and a judgment for $66,164 taken by consent. It is understood that all of the parties to take one of the cases to the Supreme Court as a test case, upon the result of which the payment of the judgment shall depend.

—Capt Matt Houston, of the Government snag boat, S Thayer, is about to contract for a new Arkansas river steamer, for other parties. It is not certain that either he will contract here or at Cincinnati.

—The Mary Ellen, bound for Carolina Bluffs, on Red river, sunk a few days ago at the landing above Glimer Place, a few miles above Shreveport: boat and cargo reported a total loss.

—On Friday morning last, it was believed that a rise of two feet more in the Mississippi would cover the iron pile at Carondelet.

—The Glasgow, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, passed Memphis on Saturday.

—Wauanita, New Orleans to Cincinnati, was at Cairo on Sunday.

Upper Rivers.

(By P. and A. Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, April 19.—The river is rising very slowly, with sixteen and a half inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 47 degrees at 4 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, April 19.—The river is stationary, with ten feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 47 degrees at 4 P. M. W.

OIL CITY, April 19.—The river is falling slowly, with five feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 52 degrees at 6 P. M. F.

GREENSBORO, April 19.—River falling, with about sixteen feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 60 degrees at 5 P. M. F.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid and commodious steamer MOLLIE EBERT,.....Capt. G. W. EBERT. Clerk. Standish Shepard, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 23d, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK AND ST. PAUL.—The elegant passenger steamer ARCHENA,.....SAMUEL SHUMAN, Comm'r. Clerk, Capt. James M. Vandeventer, will leave as above on SATURDAY, April 23d, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 GHEISET & Co., Agents.

FOR ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK, GALENA, DUBUQUE AND ST. PAUL.—The swift and commodious steamer BELLEVERNON.....Capt. J. J. DARRAGH, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports WEDNESDAY, April 20th, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to apl8 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO, ST. LOUIS & MISSOURI RIVER.—The new passenger steamer PONTENELLE.....JOHN S. SHAW, Comm'r, Will leave as above on THURSDAY, April 21st. For freight or passage apply on board or to ap20 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful towboat MARY DAVAGE AND BARGES No. 1 and 2, Commander, G. W. MOTHERAL. Clerk A. J. HASLETT, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on THIS DAY, April 20th, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to ap12 G. H. GHRIEST, Agents.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid side-wheel QUINIATA, Capt. C. L. BRENNAN, Clerk, will leave Pittsburgh for Cincinnati EVERY THURSDAY at 12 o'clock promptly. Returning, will leave Cincinnati EVERY SUNDAY at 12 M.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to mh7 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer. ARLINGTON. DANIEL MOORE. Master. A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, passage, or other information, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, fe1 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering fifteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WATTLES & SHEAFER

Have just received a very nice assortment of

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS, ICE URNS, TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, BUTTER DISHES, BERRY DISHES, SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

All the newest patterns and at reduced prices.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street. ap15

THE QUALIFIED VOTERS OF the FIFTH WARD, city of Pittsburgh, will meet at the usual time and place for holding elections, on TUESDAY, April 26th, 1870, to ELECT ONE PERSON to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Daniel McMeal, Select Councilman, resigned.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor. PITTSBURGH, April 15, 1870. ap15

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunner of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted for medicine to make a new set. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient, and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and where they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No medical testimonials ever came home to the bosoms of more sorrowing families, and when the lungs are very sadly diseased and to some extent destroyed, a cure may be effected by Dr. Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous Diseases, these medicines are equally effectual. Dr. Schenck has numerous autographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores and now all healed up. This shows its purifying properties, which must be able to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a wealthy tone to the system. Hence it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient and improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's Almanac, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicine serviceable. This requirement is met by the Seaweed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designated.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect; the system of the patient in its nourishment and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of Pulmonic syrup will effect the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always combined with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are indeed to remove obstructions from the Liver and restore its healthy action. They have all the efficacy which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These Pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the Liver. One box of these pills will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are used as auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found in the early stages of Consumption, where the lungs are almost entirely destroyed and all symptoms according to the judgement of the physician ind

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

But One Left.

We have but one more room to let in the "GAZETTE Building." It is a very desirable room on the second floor, fronting on Smithfield street. Terms very low for the location. Call at the Counting Room, first floor.

Yesterday was a cold, dreary day.

Allegheny Officials and police are enjoying a season of repose.

The Circus took away from here $2,205 last week exclusive of $45 general tax.

The Social Base Ball Club of Birmingham has been reorganized for the season.

"Family Favorite" Weed Sewing Machines, in variety of style, at 116 Market street.

Work on the Soldiers' Monument foundation is being pushed forward rapidly.

Cedar avenue, above Ohio street, in Allegheny, is in a bad condition and should be paved.

Our Colored Citizens have their arrangements about completed for their grand turn-out next Tuesday.

Frank Kennedy paid Mayor Callow five dollars last evening for the privilege of getting drunk and tramping over a flower bed in the Park.

Mary Dean was before Alderman Taylor yesterday charged with the larceny of wearing apparel valued at ten dollars from James Carson. Warrant issued.

Free Lunch To-day.—That gallant Soldier, Captain Gallisath, the well known caterer of Diamond alley, advertises his last free blow in the way of lunch in to-day's paper.

The wires of the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph will be attached to the North avenue M. E. Church bell, which will be used as a central alarm, permission having been received from the church authorities.

Yesterday morning William Keyes, who was injured on the Panhandle Railroad at Kelly's Station Monday last, died from the amputation of both his legs. He was unmarried and about twenty-one years of age.

Personal.—Major William Frew, our townsman, who left here a few months ago for an extended European tour, arrived in New York yesterday, homeward bound. He is expected among his friends in the city to day.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens National Bank	$70 75
Second do do	103 00

Concert To-night.—A vocal concert will be given in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Price, and promises to be a grand affair. Several of our best amateurs will take prominent parts.

Mrs. Williams, a resident of the Twelfth ward, was before Alderman Moreland yesterday, charged with stealing a rooster valued at one dollar from Mrs. Jane Pledger. Mrs. Williams after a hearing, was held for trial on a charge of larceny.

Yesterday officer Sarber, of Alderman Donaldson's office, arrested W. H. Shore in Manchester for the $50 swindle. Information was made against him some time ago by his wife, but he eluded official vigilance until yesterday. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

Charles Kaiser keeps a saloon on Chestnut street, Allegheny. He alleges James Schultz entered the house on Monday evening and threatened to kill his barkeeper, Philip Durand. Alderman Moreland issued a warrant for James' arrest on an information for surety of the peace.

A new sewer is being constructed on Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. About three hundred feet of water pipe will be taken up along the line and replaced by another four inches in diameter. The old one is only two inches in diameter. Residents in the vicinity will appreciate the change.

Unprofitable Boarder.—Henry Werley boarded at the house of Frederick Wilson in Reserve township a few days ago He didn't board there now. He left at an early hour yesterday morning, and is charged carried off eleven dollars—the property of his host. Mayor Callow has issued a warrant for Henry's arrest.

The best evidence of the superiority of Meg a w's cigars and tobacco is that all old smokers who patronise him once do so again. Megraw, at No. 45 Hand street, has every thing pertaining to a smoker's enjoyment, such as cigars and meerschaums, pipes of all descriptions, fancy articles and everything complete. Put your money into goods from Megraw's.

Alleged Adultery.—Mollie Jackson made information before Alderman Mc Masters yesterday against a respectable citizen of Sewickley for adultery. She alleges that the accused provided her with a home in the city and "kept" her, while he had a wife and family living in Sewickley. His attentions were slackened a little lately, hence the suit. A warrant issued.

The Birmingham Fire.—The investigation relative to the fire at Mr. Baum's, in Birmingham, some days since, an account of which we published, was held yesterday by Fire Marshal Joseph A. Butler, Esq. Mr. Shaffers, who, it appears, was the first man on the premises after the fire was discovered, was examined, and from his testimony it is evident that the place was set on fire.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Some two weeks since the second-hand store of John Kenworthy, on Penn street, was broken open and a silver watch, revolver and other articles stolen. A search warrant was issued and the officers searched Gallaghers pawn shop, where they found a silver watch which Mr. Kenworthy says is his. There will be a hearing in the case this afternoon.

Kept the Money.—A rather curious case termed larceny by bailee, was developed at Alderman Moreland's office yesterday. John Meren made information charging Mrs. Call with the offence named, and stated that he had given money to his wife, who at various times had lent it to Mrs. Call, who had never paid it back—hence the suit, and this was larceny by bailee. A warrant for Mrs. Call's arrest was issued.

Youthful Intoxication.—Yesterday Alderman McMasters received the information of William Moobler, a resident of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, against Jacob Rosecrans and Frederick Nestle for selling liquor on Sunday. Moobler alleges his little boy, aged fourteen, has come home intoxicated several times, and that he discovered on Friday last that the liquor had been purchased at the saloons mentioned.

The annual spring house renovations has of course developed many deficiencies, which the housewife will soon hasten to supply. Among those not the least will be the want of a sufficient assortment of queensware, to prepare a neat, well arranged and convenient table. This defect can easily be remedied by calling at No. 363 Liberty street, the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. Kier & Co. proprietors.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock William Neil, employed in the cooper shop of the brewery on Rebecca street, met with an accident. He was passing through the shop when a slave from a large pile above him fell down upon his head and inflicted a very severe gash. Dr. P. W. Rankin attended his injuries, after which he was taken to his home, at the head of Quarry street. The wound was not dangerous, but very painful.

Satisfactory.—We asked the question of W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, regarding the durability of the "Stem Winding Watches" made by the United States Watch Company. His answer was that he had been selling them here for the past three years, and they have, with but *few exceptions*, given entire satisfaction to those who carry them, and he further says that they are bound to be the most popular watch in the market. We must say that we *have* heard them very highly spoken of.

New Sales Stables.—George Ewalt, of Richland township, Allegheny county, has opened a new sales stable for the sale of horses on Middle alley near the Allegheny Diamond. Mr. Ewalt has a very fine selection of horses for sale, and those desirous of purchasing will find it to their interest to give him a call. He is determined to give satisfaction in all respects, and all horses sold by him will be warranted to be as represented. He has nice driving horses as well as those for heavy work.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company—Meeting of the Board of Directors Yesterday—A Harmonious Session — Everything Lovely—Prospects of the Enterprise—Legislation Procured—The News from West Virginia.

Yesterday a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad was held at their office in the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank Building, Fourth avenue. There was a full attendance, every Director being present, and the meeting was one of the most harmonious ever held. T. W. Briggs, Esq., presided. The meeting began at nine in the morning and continued, with but a short intermission for dinner at noon, until half past five in the evening. The time was occupied in hearing the reports from the various committees and officers of the company, and in arranging the details for an early commencement of work. Committees were appointed to procure the right of way along the proposed route, engineers appointed to lay out the work and all other matters satisfactorily adjusted, so that ground might be broken within two or three weeks at the farthest, from the present time. The financial affairs of the Company also occupied some time in their arrangement, but everything in this respect was placed on a firm basis, and met with the approval of the Board.

Below will be found the most important papers relative to the meeting which will be found of especial interest to our readers. They give a clear statement of some matters connected with the enterprise which is of the most interesting character.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The following is the first report, which received the approval of the board:

To the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN: At your last meeting, held on the 15th day of January, 1870, a resolution was unanimously adopted, authorizing me to secure all required legislation that might be necessary for your railroad. My action in endeavoring to comply with the request contained in this resolution, I would respectfully narrate, with such explanations as may be proper to a right understanding of all my proceedings in the premises.

Early in the session of the late Legislature I introduced the three following bills, which were passed into laws:

First—A bill changing the name of the company for the purpose of making it more expressive of the extent and connections of the railroad contemplated, from the "Monongahela Valley" to that of the "Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company."

Second—A bill authorizing the company to issue bonds to the amount of five millions ($5,000,000) of dollars secured on the road and its franchises.

Third—A supplement to the charter, allowing the company to build bridges over any navigable stream on the line of their road, with the privilege of charging the same tolls that the old Monongahela Bridge Company is allowed to collect. This supplementary law confers authority, which, for obvious reasons, is very important to the company.

After the passage of these several bills I felt as if my work, under your resolution, was done. It did not occur to me that further legislation was necessary in order to insure the prosecution of the improvement undertaken by our Company. The last measure involving the exchange of its bonds to the amount of sixteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,600,000) for the bonds of the "Allegheny Valley Company," connected with a similar exchange of the bonds of three (3) other companies, for bonds of the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, amounting to nine millions of dollars ($9,000,000) in the aggregate, now deposited in the sinking fund, was a matter that I had never thought of, and it was not abandoned to me by other parties during the last few weeks of the session. Before co operating in the plan I consulted able lawyers as to its constitutionality, who concurred in the opinion that there was no existing objection on that ground. They regarded it as simply a matter of policy, citing the precedent of last year, when the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company made an exchange of their own bonds, now in the Treasury, for the bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Company, a which time they did not appear to be any unconstitutionality in the exchange. As I deemed that this arrangement did not jeopardize the interests of the State; that it was a mere exchange of securities of equal stability, that the interest and principal of the bonds to be given for those in the Treasury were equally safe and certain to be paid; that such a use to be made of these bonds, which were the proceeds of the sale of the Public Works, was in accordance with the policy of the State, to develop the material resources within her borders, by extending to them artificial lines of inter-communication; that it was expedient for communities lying in the Treasury on works of public utility when it could be done by substituting others as valuable and well assured, and thus relieve the State from one of indebtedness; that there was no sound due to those portions of the State proposed to be traversed by the roads provided for in the bill, whose citizens have patiently paid their share of taxes for improvements, in the benefits of which they have not participated; that the construction of these roads by opening neglected districts, contribute largely to the wealth and population of the Commonwealth, and proportionately increase the value of property to share the burden of taxation. It was under these views that I felt justified in supporting a bill to accomplish these purposes, which was passed by the Legislature, and on the day of the final adjournment vetoed by the Governor.

Before dismissing this subject, and to prove that so far as our own projected road is concerned, if constructed with any regard to economy, it cannot fail to be profitable, so as to make its bonds equal to any now in the Sinking Fund, I will refer to some known facts of striking significance, and which put the matter beyond doubt or question. The valley of the Monongahela teems with inexhaustible treasures which enter into general consumption, constituting the necessities of life, and forming the essential elements of industrial and social advancement. Its coal is inexhaustible in quantity and unequaled in quality. More than a hundred short railroads are already in operation, bringing this precious mineral to the river shore, and giving employment to an average of one hundred and seventy-five (175) men each, besides opening many other sources of occupation necessarily incident to such a vast business. Iron ore, fire-clay, lime and cement, are also among the mineral treasures abundantly deposited in this valley, and which will enter largely into the tonnage of our road. Besides these the valley is covered with a rich soil, insuring the most liberal rewards to skilful husbandry, and a large surplus for transportation.

The magic power of a railroad will rapidly lead to the improvement of all these business opportunities, filling the valley with a population of many millions, and crowding the thoroughfare traversing it with a business at once profitable to itself and beneficial to the country. The prosperity of the Connellsville road affords a gratifying proof that these advantages are certain to be realized, and that there can be no doubt of the noble enterprise we have undertaken. With an unfinished line, standing alone and dependent solely upon the trade between the country on its borders and this city, it netted last year two hundred and seven thousand dollars ($207,000) over all the expenses of operation. As it is intended for eastern connections, and leaves the Monongahela a few miles above the city, it is not a competitor of our line, which is thus left the unrivaled agent of the trade and travel of this teeming valley.

By the reports of the steamboat lines plying upon the Monongahela, it appears that in a single year the receipts from passengers alone amounted to seventy-three hundred thousand dollars, ($300,000,) besides freights of coal, lime, sand, iron ores, grain and many other articles of commerce.

This exhibition of facts fully sustains my presumption that, in exchanging bonds of the Allegheny Valley Company for those of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Company, the State would not diminish her security or endanger either the interest or principal. On this I rely for my justification, and I am satisfied that you will give full credit to my sincerity, when I assure you that in all I have done I have been actuated by an earnest desire to promote the best interests of the Company and the section of the State I had the honor, in part, to represent, as well as those of the whole Commonwealth at large. In further proof of my entire confidence in the substantial value of the work we have undertaken, I will take double the amount of the stock and bonds of the Company than I had hitherto proposed, and I will venture to hope that all the Directors will do the same. It would be truly gratifying to see a work of such unquestionable profit in itself, and of such undoubted advantage to our city built by Pittsburgh capital, or at least extended by such means, to the upper portion of our valley, beyond the confines of the State. There it will be met with a liberal spirit by those who have been canvassing its importance and preparing to aid its progress further south. The feasibility of the entire connections, so as to give proper significance to the corporate name of our Company, is within our reach. Energetic determination and a rational confidence, not to be shaken by temporary delays or discouragements, or to be beguiled into other investments because of their more immediate dividends, are the sole requirements to give life and triumphant success to our noble enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH WALTON,
Member of the Board.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The undersigned having been appointed by a convention held at Fairmont, West Virginia, February, 1870, to confer with the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, and the Board of Trade of the city Pittsburgh, and report officially to the people of West Virginia his and their action in the premises, most respectfully begs leave to submit the following statements and suggestions, requesting them only such consideration as facts and fair deductions warrant the hope they will receive:

First—Your road, in reaching southward and connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, say, at Christianburg, would pass through the following counties, lying south of the Pennsylvania State line, Monongahlia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Pocahontas, Greenbriar, Monroe, Craig, and Montgomery—having an area of four thousand square miles, embracing all that portion of the Valley of the Monongahela above the State line to the head of the Valley river, and then passing through a low gap to the head of the Elk, to a point called Big Spring; thence bearing east through a low gap to head waters of Clover Lick and down same to Greenbriar river, and with the general course of said river to a point near the White Sulphur Springs; from thence to Christianburg, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad; up Tuckahoe creek, crossing to waters of Dunlap's creek, near Red Sweet Springs; thence through a low gap in Peter's mountain, or Potts' creek, and up Potts' creek, passing through a low gap to John's creek; down John's creek to Craig creek; up Craig to near its head: cross to North Fork of the Roanoke river: thence down same to Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and thence six miles to Christiansburg (a railroad is made from the Springs to Christiansburg). Or should it be found preferable to reach the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad by a more southeasterly route, go from the Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs to Covington, via. Calahan's station: thence down Jackson's river to Clifton Forge: and from Clifton down the James (in Allegheny county) to the mouth of Catawba creek, in Botetourt county; and said creek to Fincastle, and crossing the country by light grades to Bonsack's depot, Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Or a more southwestern terminus than Christiansburg, say Central station or Dublin depot; up Potts' creek to its head, and crossing divide to head of Little Stony creek, and down it to New river, and up said river to Dublin depot or Central station.

Second—The amount of stock in the several counties (by estimate) is as follows, viz: Subscriptions paid in money from all sources, $1,000,000 (one million dollars:) from lands donated and put in as stock, (350,000) three hundred and fifty thousand acres, worth, at present prices, one million fifty thousand dollars (1,050,000;) in grants of mineral lands and rights of way, present value, five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) Total, two million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (and by the mere location of your road, would be quadrupled in value, and by its construction reach an equal to the entire cost of building the road.)

Third—Rights on seven-tenths of the distance for the road could be obtained gratis, and for the remainder at a mere nominal cost. (The valley from the State line to Greenbriar White Sulphur Springs will be light, and from there to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad comes heavy work will be required.)

Fourth—The country for agricultural purposes, is about the same, if improved, as Western Pennsylvania, but yet the greater quantity of the land is unimproved, covered with dense forests (excepting the counties of Marion and Monongalia) of the most valuable timber, such as oak, poplar, walnut, ash, hickory, black locust and wild cherry; and in the counties of Randolph, Pocahontas, Craig, and part of Greenbrior, are white, yellow and hard pine in abundance. The three counties of Monongalia, Marion and Taylor are mostly underlaid, producing an abundance of grain, fruit, live stock, &c. Grazing is of much greater importance than agriculture, the whole country being well adapted to grass, such as timothy, blue grass, &c. Large numbers of horses, neat cattle, large sheep, &c., are driven to market annually, and, from the best sources of information obtainable, estimated as follows:

Horses	2,500
Sheep	7,500
Wool, pounds	15,000
Butter, pounds	150,000
Lumber and timber, value	$200,000

Fifth—The mineral wealth as yet undeveloped is the basis of such a mighty trade as to command the importance of your enterprise. The following are the minerals known to exist in almost exhaustless quantities. Coal of excellent quality in veins twelve, eight and six feet thick, all along the line. Petroleum, recently reached without shafting. Cannel coal is found in many localities. Fire and potter's clay and glass sand are found in many places. Iron ore is found in every county, and specimens of superior richness and quality, in exhaustless beds, in the counties of Greenbriar, Allegheny, Monroe and several others, the most of which would be opened and made available to Pittsburgh by your road. Besides, owned by either the termini, already indicates are rich and extensive deposits of copper, lead, rock salt and gypsum. And very fine limestone is found on the extent of your entire line. The very heart of a rich and immense mineral region would be reached and opened by your road. A report in reference to which it has been said by a distinguished foreign traveler "that in undeveloped wealth, in way of mineral resources, 'twas equal to two-thirds of Continental Europe."

Sixth—Your road completed to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad would have connection with the great arterial railroad system of the South, by the most direct and shortest route, commanding a large portion of the staples now in your carrying trade of the South, the value which in 1859 amounted to two hundred and fifty-two millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars ($252,365,920). Now, assuming that your road would have one-sixteenth of this trade, it would be $15,772,870. Then say, the local freights, live stock, lumber, mineral, various manufactured products of your great city would be six millions more, both aggregating seventy-five millions' worth of property carried on your road per annum, upon which a tariff of only 3 per cent. would bring the road two and one-half millions annually, to which add one million, for carrying the mails and passengers, and you make the gross receipts three and one-half millions. Now suppose one million would be required to run the road, and assuming that the cost of construction would reach sixteen millions, the interest upon which at 7 per cent. would amount to one million one hundred and twenty thousand, leaving a net balance of one million three hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum. I submit that a fair deduction from all the facts warrants the foregoing conclusions.

Gentlemen, may I presume to suggest and recommend:

First—That your Company agrees to apply all the means obtained in West Virginia to constructing the road therein.

Second—That you appoint some suitable person or persons to open books and solicit subscriptions of stocks and grants of land in West Virginia.

Third—That from the cash so subscribed, a per cent. sufficient be made payable and appropriated to the paying of the expenses of location of the route from the Pennsylvania line to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and of soliciting and obtaining said stocks, &c.

Fourth—That in consequence of the existence of an interest existing in West Virginia, favorable to constructing railroads, prompt action is imperative on the part of your Company to realize its benefits and to prevent the same from being diverted to other schemes and corporations.

Fifth—The opening of this route would create a heavy demand for the manufactured products of Pittsburgh, which your city does not now supply, of immense value and importance, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Hoping your early and favorable answer that I may be able to make report to constituency I have the honor to represent, let me assure you, gentlemen, of my earnest desire for the speedy completion of your magnificent enterprise. I have the honor of being,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. G. DAVIS.

Real Estate.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell at 11 o'clock, this morning the small house and lot No. 60 Pitt alley, Allegheny; also on Thursday (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock, thirty lots of various sizes at Fleming Station, a desirable location on the Fort Wayne Railway; also at private sale, several very desirable private residences and vacant building lots on the best streets of Allegheny. Inquire at the auction house, 139 Federal street, Allegheny.

The Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machines, 116 Market street. Warranted for three years. Satisfaction guaranteed and sold on easy terms.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Final Hearing—Testimony for the Respondent—Decision to be Rendered Saturday.

The case of Cooper vs. Kennedy et al, which was a writ of *habeas corpus* to recover possession of the child of petitioner, report of which we previously published, came up for a final hearing before Judge Collier yesterday. It appears from the testimony that the petitioner is a man about forty-nine or fifty years of age, and is terribly crippled, his hands being drawn into knots and his limbs so injured from rheumatism as to necessitate the use of crutches, married the daughter of respondents about ten years since, she being at that time about fourteen years of age. They lived together about five or six years when they seperated and the child, in dispute, was left in the care of the grand mother.

Petitioner now desires to have charge and care of the child which the respondents refuse, and will not permit the petitioner to visit his child.

The testimony on the part of the petitioner was heard before Judge Collier, Saturday, and a final hearing of the case postponed until yesterday.

RESPONDENTS' ANSWER.

Mr. Magee read the answer of respondent to the writ, which was in substance as follows:

First, That they are the natural grand parents of Margaret P. Cooper, whose body they have been directed to bring into court.

Second, That the daughter, the mother of the child, was married to Cooper at the age of fourteen and lived with him until the year 1866, when she was compelled to leave him for the reason that he was unable to support her or her child.

Third, That shortly after the mother left her husband the child was placed in the care of and possession of respondents with the knowledge and consent of the father, to be raised and educated by them. That the father was present when the child was placed in possession of respondents, and acquiesced in the arrangement. That since the child has been in respondents possession, the father has had full and free liberty to visit it, and that he has still that privilege.

Fourth, That respondents are persons of good moral character, and it is their desire to raise the child in a moral and religious manner; that they have clothed and taken good care of her; that the father has not since 1866, and before, paid for any portion of her maintenance, clothing or education; that he is not able to provide for the child, and has no suitable home to take her to. That it is not the child's welfare, but her labor, that is desired by the father.

Fifth, That the child is of too tender years to be placed in the hands of strangers.

Sixth, That the relator is not a proper person to have the charge and training of the child.

THE TESTIMONY.

The respondents then proceeded to call witnesses, when the following testimony was elicited:

J. F. White, Esq., sworn—Knew Mrs. Kennedy and her husband by sight. Have very little acquaintance with them. Knew Mr. Cooper. I live in Sewickley. Mr. Cooper has been residing there for several years. So far as I know, Mr. Cooper has no means of support except his labor. He is physically incapable of doing much. I do not think Mr. Cooper is fit to have charge of a child of that age. I refused to come into Court as a witness in this case until I was subpœnaed. I know where Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy reside.

Cross examined—I never heard that Mr. Cooper was not a correct man. His moral character I never heard spoken of very favorably. He does not stand in our place as a man of good moral character. His associations were with the lowest class of our population. I never heard the moral character of either Mr. or Mrs. Kennedy called in question. I heard one of their daughters spoken of.

Mrs. Hamilton, sworn—Reside in Ohio township, near Mrs. Kennedy's. Have lived there twenty years. Our farms join. Never saw any person of improper character about their house. Mrs. Kennedy could not have treated the child better if it had been her own. I never saw anything to induce me to believe that Mr. Kennedy's house was an improper place for the child to be in. Know nothing about Mr. Cooper of my own knowledge. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the M. E. Church. She goes to church occasionally.

Cross examined—I cannot say how often I have been at Mr. Kennedy's since she has had possession of the child. I have heard the character of the daughter of Mrs. Kennedy called in question. I have heard the mother of the child spoken of. Mrs. Kennedy has been my neighbor once a year. I do not know anything against Mr. Cooper. I have seen Mr. Cooper going towards Mr. Kennedy's several times. I heard that the father would go and see the child. The child would be sent down to talk to him. I do not know that Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had refused to allow Mr. Cooper to visit the child. I never knew any one to call at Mr. Kennedy's.

A number of other witnesses were called, but nothing new was elicited, except by Mr. Kennedy, that Mr. Whitsel, who testified that there had been a difficulty between the father and mother of the child two or three years ago. That the mother was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Mallory for adultery. Mr. Kennedy then testified that a compromise was effected by an agreement to leave the child with its grand parents.

Mrs. Kennedy, sworn—I am about fifty-five years of age. I have known Mr. Cooper since he married Mary Ann. I remember when the child was born. I had to carry food and clothing for the mother and clothing for the child. The child was left with me by an agreement between the father and mother. I am able and willing to keep the child and will give security to keep her. My daughter comes home about once a year.

Mrs. Merriman testified that while Cooper and his wife were living together Mrs. Cooper had come to her and asked for work; that she had washed and done house work for witness, and that witness had paid her for it. Witness gave her the work because she knew she needed it.

The testimony for the respondents here closed and several witnesses were called by the petitioners as rebutting.

Mr. Cooper testified that his family was never in want. That they always had enough to eat and wear.

Mrs. Backhouse testified that she had given Mr. Cooper a feather bed, to keep as long as she and Cooper lived together. She always thought they would separate, because Mrs. Cooper was "like a spontaneous flower" without cultivation.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Marshall for respondents cited his authorities.

The Court held the matter *c. a. v.*, and will render a decision Saturday morning.

ERIE & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Officers Elected — Transfer of the Road to the Pennsylvania Central.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, was held at the Company's office in Erie on Saturday morning. It was voted to reduce the number of directors to seven. The following is the list of following gentlemen were then elected officers of the road for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. L. Scott, of Erie.

Directors—John H. Walker, of Erie; Milton Courtright, of Erie; James Pleron, of Sharpsville; John F. Tracey, of New York city; Alanson Robinson, New York city; Horace F. Clark, New York city, and Wm. L. Scott, ex-officio.

The only subject of importance submitted to the stockholders was the proposal to lease the road to the Pennsylvania Central. The following was presented as the basis for the proposed lease: The Erie and Pittsburgh road do lease its entire property to the Pennsylvania Central Company, for a term of 999 years, the latter guaranteeing seven per cent. annual interest on the aggregate bonds and stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh, now amounting to $4,576,000. It was decided to tender a lease on the above terms, which will no doubt be accepted by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Central at their meeting on Wednesday next. The Erie and Pittsburgh will be operated as a branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, under the supervision of J. N. McCullough, Esq., General Manager of the latter road.

It is not improbable, says the Erie *Dispatch*, that any changes will be made in the present board of officials, who, it must be admitted, have managed the interests of the Erie and Pittsburgh road very successfully, and no changes whatever in the mechanical department. The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago road does an immense business, and the ability with which its affairs are conducted by Superintendent McCullough, proves him to be a thoroughly efficient railroad man. The policy to be followed is not known here yet, but from what we have learned, we judge that the transfer or consolidation will be the means of a large increase of shipments on the Erie and Pittsburgh, to the port of Erie.

If Pier, Dannals & Co. will make the best ale in the country they must not grumble if people do make them work day and night to keep up with the demand.

For looking glasses and picture frames, go to Loughridge's 171 Smithfield street.

RUNAWAY.

Hearing in the Case—Held for Court.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William Collins, charged, on oath of Rev. W. G. Taylor, with absconding from the Soldiers' Orphans' School, at Phillipsburg, Beaver county, came up for a hearing before Justice Krehan, yesterday.

R. J. Fowers, Esq., appeared for the prosecution and Major E. A. Montooth, for the defendant.

Rev. W. G. Taylor, sworn—Am Principal of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Phillipsburg. Was appointed to that position three years ago by Superintendent McFarland. [Indentures shown.] This is the warrant upon which I received the boy about the 1st of April, 1869. I have been teaching and maintaining the boy in strict accordance with the law and letter. He left on the 28th day of March, 1870. He went away without my consent before breakfast. I now ask for his return. It is my duty to recover him. I have now 132 scholars.

Cross examined: The clothes the boy has on now are not the ones furnished by us. The boys are engaged as following: School, 6 hour; study, 1 hour; work, 2 hours, such as cutting wood, carrying water, assisting the family in washing. I have published this several times, so have my assistants; I allow my assistant to punish in my absence; I would hear if any severe punishment had been inflicted in my absence; do not think he ever was severely punished.

Q. Was there ever a stick of wood tied to W. Collins?

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Was he ever tied up by the thumbs?

A. No, we never tie up boys by the thumbs. I have, however, tied him to another boy, with whom he had run off once before, to make him tired of that boy's company.

Questions by Mr. Powers—Have you always treated the boy as kindly as your own boy? Objected to by Major Montooth. Objection overruled by Justice.

A. I have never punished this boy as severely as my own boy; he has always been cared for kindly; his bed is as good as any in the house; his food the same as myself and teachers eat.

Hiram Cowan, sworn—This witness objected to by Major Montooth. Objection overruled by Justice and testimony allowed.

The grandfather of the boy, Mr. Taylor, in my presence, asked the boy why he had been whipped. The boy said for talking in school.

Justice Krehan then asked the boy whether he would return to school of his own free will, and he replied, No; whereupon the Justice held him in $100 bail to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county. Bail offered and approved.

Vestrymen Elected.

The following additional elections of Vestrymen in Episcopal churches have been received.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

John H. Schoenberger, Hill Burgwin, E. P. Jones, C. A. Colton, Wm. Metcalf, J. M. Knap, John G. Martin, J. D. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerr, Wm. Noble, James Means.

CALVARY CHURCH (EAST LIBERTY.)

George R. White, Joseph H. Hill, Samuel Martin, S. Jarvis Adams, Thomas M. Howe, James B. Murray, F. Slataper.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (EAST LIBERTY).

John H. Schoenberger, H. J. Lynch, Samuel Harrison, George H. Thurston Doren, Wm. Jancey, Henry B. Foster, John Chislet, S. C. McCandless.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

David De Haven, John Phillips, J. Haworth, Wm. Ralston, And. Robinson, J. H. Sewell, Robert Cust, Peter Miller, Charles Robb, Philip Mowry.

EMANUEL CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

James C. Doane, Philip Wilson, Dr. John H. Brouard, Malcolm Hay, T. B. Schoonmaker, H. Williams, George Hollins, Charles Starrett, Henry D. Rubbon, Dr. Josiah D. Johnson, Joseph Barbour, Robert Hunter.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

T. W. Paul, Nicholas Jones, John Hughes, G. H. Leithead, Wm. Davis, John Oiker, N. P. Ramsey, Henry A. Bausman, John Shonk.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM.

The annual election for vestrymen was held last Monday evening in St. Mark's church, Birmingham, and resulted in the following gentlemen being elected for the ensuing year: Nicholas Jones, T. W. Paul, John Hughes, G. H. Suthead, William Davis, N. P. Ramsey, John Oiker, Henry A. Bausman, John Shonk.

The Grand Bal Masque of the Opera House Company.

The first grand masquerade ball of the Opera House Company was held last night at Lafayette Hall. The utmost precaution was taken and all liberal arrangements possible were made to render the ball creditable to its projectors and of such high character as to render popular any future occasion which might be presented under similar auspices. The attendance was not large and yet sufficiently so to afford all present a delightful evening. Many guests, owing to the diligence and care exercised by the managers, fairly represented the better class of society, and seldom have we seen together an assemblage more conspicuous for beauty, costumery and brilliancy. The order of the dance was maintained, and under the excellent direction of the floor managers, Messrs. W. H. Meeker, Harry Alden, J. L. Mason, W. H. Fulmer, L. Garber, W. L. Street, W. W. Moorland, A. Glassford, Sr., A. Glassford, Jr., W. C. Smythe, J. Black, J. O. Stevens, J. P. Winter, Eugene Eberle and S. K. Chester. President, together with the Master of Ceremonies, M. W. Canning, Esq., who discharged his duties exceedingly well, everything went merry as a marriage bell. The programme opened with a grand march from the "Nalad Queen," which was led off by our good looking friend Harry Alden and his accomplished lady, and followed by an indiscriminate collection of kings, queens, knights, peasants, chevaliers, courtiers, pages, clowns and princes. The music was very superior, supplied by Teorge's celebrated Trinity band. At twelve o'clock the masks were removed, and much genuine merriment ensued in the mutual recognition of friends and acquaintances which took place. An excellent supper was partaken of in the hall after which the dance was resumed and kept up merrily till within an hour of the breaking of daylight. The occasion was highly creditable to the Opera House Company and on the success which attended their labor the management had much solid ground for self-congratulation.

No Quorum.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Petroleum Association was called for, but at the appointed hour there were not enough members present to constitute a quorum. The meeting was called to take action in reference to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which places refiners of petroleum in the classes of distillers and manufacturers—thus requiring them to pay a double tax. Those engaged in the trade object to such a distinction and think that they are required to pay the one tax only, either as distillers or manufacturers. It contemplated to send a committee to Washington to protest against the decision, and get it righted if possible. For this purpose the meeting of yesterday was called, but no business could be transacted for want of a quorum. It is probable the Association will meet to-day.

Double Blessedness.

Mrs. Mary Burke, of Allegheny, has, or had, a husband, W. H. Burke. He went away the other day and did not return. Mrs. Burke accuses Mary Ann Philson with enticing her liege from his family. She visited Mary Ann's house Monday night in quest of her husband, when she encountered Mary Ann, who expressed a desire to "split her head open," which she avowed would be carried into execution if Mrs. Burke even renewed her visit. Under the circumstances the persecuted woman had no recourse but the law, which she invoked in two informations, one against her husband for abandonment and the other against Miss Philson for surety of the peace. Alderman McMasters is attending to the litigation. Mary Ann has been arrested and held for a hearing. The Benedict has not been secured.

The Breach of Promise.

Our readers have doubtless perused the testimony in the highly entertaining case of breach of promise of marriage, now occupying the attention of the District Court. There are many cases of breach of promise which would perhaps be fully as interesting, were they developed. Suppose, for instance, the persons who patronize many of our dentists and find their patronage to be unworthily bestowed, were to tell what they suffer and ventilate the broken promises of future comfort freely made them, how numerous would their complaints be. We know of one establishment, however, that no patron ever complains of, that of Dr. G. W. Spencer, 254 Penn street. When any dental operation is to be performed, have Dr. Spencer attend to it.

THE PARTY WALL CASE.

Another Injunction—The Bank, the Petitioner and the Tenants Respondents—The End is Not Yet.

The party wall case between the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Mr. William Carr, which was first brought into court on the petition of Mr. Carr for a preliminary injunction to restrain the respondents from removing the wall, although that petition has been dismissed, is not yet ended.

The contractors for the new bank building on Monday morning went to work to remove the wall, and for that purpose made preparations for "shoring" up Mr. Carr's building, which, it appears, is occupied by the Grover & Baker sewing Machine Company, and others. The tenants, it appears, were not satisfied with the arrangement, and forbid the contractors to proceed with the work, ordering them off the premises. They quit work and returned Tuesday morning when they were again ordered not to touch the wall on their perril. The work has already been delayed considerably on account of the first bill, and in order to have the matter settled, Mr. Acheson, attorney for the Bank, yesterday filed a cross-bill praying that a preliminary injunction be granted restraining William Carr, the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, E. D. Weyburn, and Roberts, Nicholson & Thompson from interfering with the contractors while removing the wall or in making preparations therefor. The bill relates a portion of the former bill to the action thereon, and further states that it is the intention of the petitioners to have the wall torn down and rebuilt with as little delay and inconvenience to the respondents and with as little injury to the premises of Mr. Carr as possible.

The Court, after hearing the contents of the petition, ordered the case to be heard at ten o'clock to-day.

South Pittsburgh Councils.

An adjourned meeting of South Pittsburgh Council was held yesterday (Tuesday) evening, April 19th, 1870, at the office of Justice Barker, Burgess Humphries presiding.

Members Present—Messrs. Haines, Sheargold, Moorhead, Williams, Kim and Brown.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wm. Faloon, Collector, presented a list of uncollected and exonorated taxes, amounting to $559,96